

July 26th
1919

VOL. CXXIX
No. 3333

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 Cents

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Entered as Second Class matter, January 1, 1899, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.
225 Fifth Ave., New York



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They Fought Side by Side at Soissons

The Yank sailing home from Marseilles by way of the Mediterranean meets a former comrade in arms at Oran, Algeria, where the transport has stopped for coal.

What is Democracy?

By Dr. CHARLES A. EATON

Bread or Lead!

By NEVIN O. WINTER

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

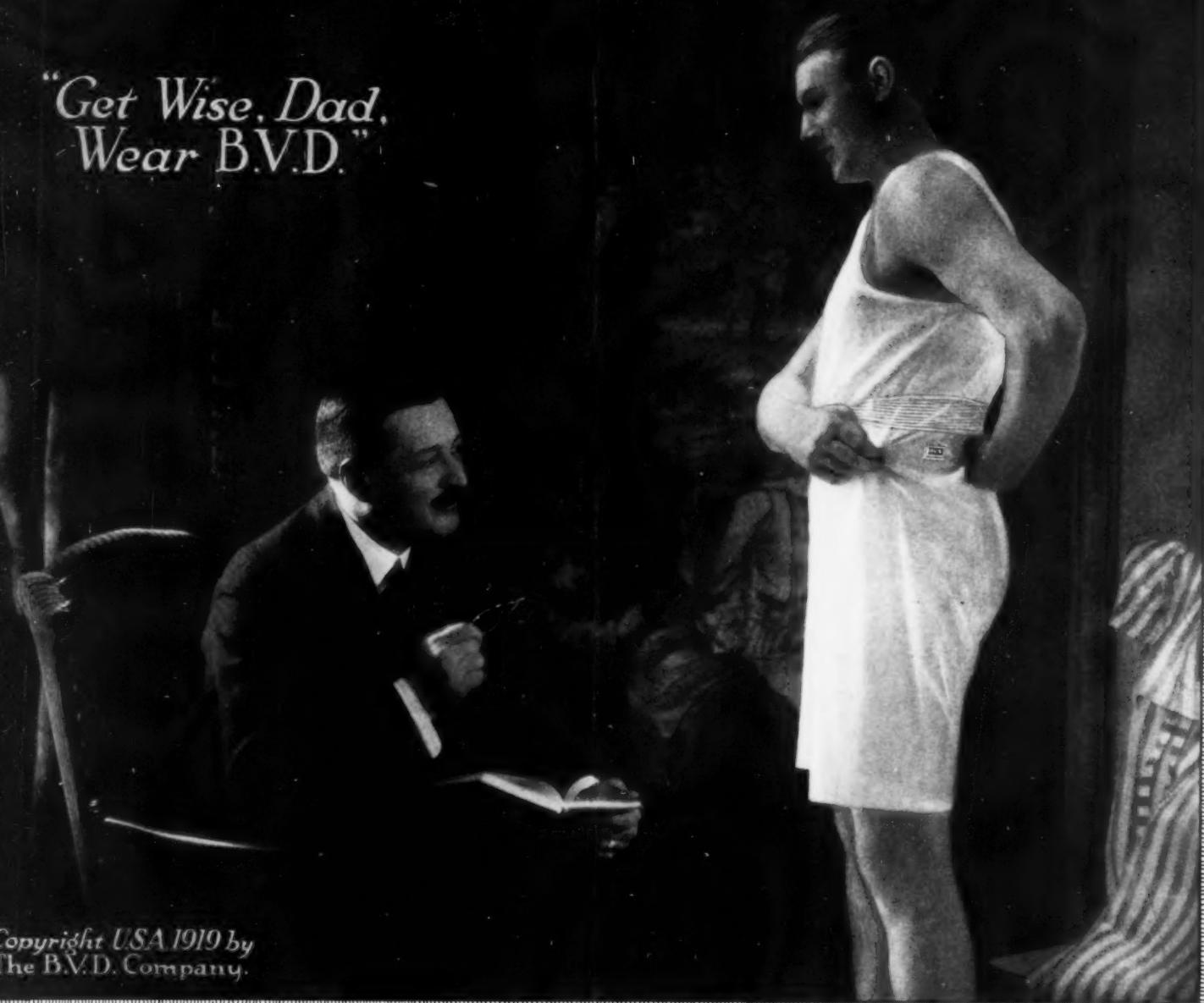


When Paris is Paris

By M. K. WISEHART

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

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JUL 25 1919



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Published by the
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXIX

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919

No. 3333

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

France Grasps a Proffered Hand

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING



Here is the German town of Burg Cochem, in the valley of the Moselle, not a house bearing the scars of war, not a field the worse for wear. For a while the old castle perched on the hilltop was headquarters for the 4th Army Corps of the American Army of Occupation.

on which there is any authoritative information"—Nancy has set an example which other regions of France are soon to imitate. In the same week in which the announcement of Nancy's action was reported, thirty-nine deputies and senators, representing districts along the devastated battle area, sent out a call to the populations of their departments for a general convention to be held September 1, with the purpose of starting something upon the people's own initiative if state initiative continues to flag.

The deputies and senators are quoted as declaring that "hitherto all enterprise in the devastated areas has been stifled by the lack of cooperation and co-ordination among the various state departments charged with the work." They caustically add:

"The people have received kind words and lots of circulars, but nothing is being done. Life continues to be terribly hard when it is not literally impossible. The invasion has been followed by chaos, and the damage from the war has been succeeded by damage from maladministration."

Nancy, by thus taking the bit in her own teeth, has pointed a way to outwit that cumbersome personage known to all nations by different names—the "Bureaucrat" in America, "Monsieur Lebureau" in France, the horrid twins "Dilly" and "Dally" in England. After the district of Nancy set the pace, the budget reporter in the French Chamber of Deputies arose in the course of a burning debate and announced an \$8,000,000,000 reconstruction plan on foot, with the repairing of the highways of the invaded areas as the object of the government's first attention.

But Nancy, we may guess, heard of this with complacency, and reflected that repairing the roads

of her area was only one of many items included in the big contract already awarded by the local committee to the Americans. There are public buildings and dwellings to be rebuilt, factories to roof and furnish, bridges to erect, churches to restore and a thousand other scars of Boche devastation to dress and heal.

While all this is going on, the usual controversy at the French capital about whether the Americans should or should not be "allowed" to take part in the restoration of France doubtless will continue to rage as it did throughout the winter and the spring. One party, headed by that stanch old ultra-conservative, M. Loucheur, contends that all the work of

Concluded on page 158



This is the state in which the town of St. Bussant, France, was left when the victorious American First Army drove out the Boche invader and closed the salient of St. Mihiel. St. Bussant, on the southern edge of the "V" of the salient, is one of the towns in the area which American contractors have undertaken to rebuild. There are other places which have suffered even worse than this—whose walls are mere piles of debris.

BEHIND the brief announcement that American builders have been awarded a contract for upward of \$250,000,000 worth of reconstruction work in the battered French city of Nancy and the battlefield areas nearby, lies a story of peculiar interest to all Americans.

To the A. E. F. soldier's mind will flash the realization that the Nancy area includes what we used to describe as the "Toul sector"—the southern side of the "V" of the St. Mihiel salient. Memories of Montsec and Seicheprey, Rambucourt and Flirey and St. Baussant will come flooding back upon him; and he will rejoice to learn that, in the same area where the Yanks pounded their way to victory, the American builder is now about to begin a work of restoration.

To the American business man the first reflection may be of satisfaction that in one region, at least, France is breaking through the entanglements of Old World red tape and is ready, at last, to grasp the extended hand of American assistance. All too long—for nearly nine months—has American business, and the energy and rich resources of material behind it, had to stand by, idle, and listen to wordy French politicians exhaust themselves in discussions that never ended in action. Many of our business men who have voyaged to France to give the situation careful study have ended by turning on their heels and coming home disgusted. They did not feel that their aid was spurned, for they had those constant debates in Paris legislative halls to remind them to the contrary, but they did feel that they were wasting time to stand by and listen to so much talk—talk that all too often appeared to be talk for talk's own sake.

What these business men sometimes did not appreciate is the fact that now is so rapidly being disclosed in evidence that the people of France were and are far more eager to get real action—quick action—than the deadlocked political factions. Note that it is a Nancy regional committee, not an official delegation from the Paris legislature, that has put this huge contract into the hands of American business men. The credit for initiative must go to Nancy, not to M. Clemenceau nor to any member of a rival political faction. The plucky capital of old Lorraine has taken matters into her own hands and put it up to American enterprise to show what can be done.

By this decision—placing a contract which appears to be "the first up-

EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

"Let It Come"

If ever there was a time for sober thinking it is now. Yet never before in our memory have so many preachers and teachers been swept off their feet by the currents of Socialism as at this time. It would be unfair to ascribe this merely to a desire to seek notoriety or to delight in their own verbosity. No doubt more sinister considerations are moving some, but there are others whose sincerity and good faith cannot be questioned. To these we address a word of admonition.

In the artistic and attractive Broad Street Methodist Church in Columbus, Ohio, during the recent remarkably successful Centenary Exposition of that denomination, a cultured and eloquent bishop of the church preached from the text (Acts 17:6), "They dragged Jason and certain brethren before the rulers of the city, saying, 'These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also.'" The eminent bishop proceeded to demonstrate, in the most approved Socialistic fashion, that the time had come for a turning of things "upside down."

One of his hearers, ventured, after the service, to remind the good bishop that if his Socialistic program were carried out to its ultimate conclusion and the existing order of things totally upset, few such handsome edifices as the Broad Street Church would remain, and all hope of collecting the pledged Centennial fund of \$105,000,000 within the next five years would disappear. To this the reverend gentleman, without a moment's hesitation, responded in true Socialistic style, "Let it come!"

This was the response of the Bolsheviks when the Duma protested against the program of turning the world upside down, but Russia tried it. Its churches were desecrated, religion reviled, the clergy assassinated, womanhood outraged, industries paralyzed, and capital confiscated. Things were turned upside down with a vengeance. The civilized world stands aghast at the spectacle and wonders how Russia can be turned right side up again.

In France, a century and a half ago, the upside-downers had their way. The Sabbath was abolished, the high altars of the magnificent churches were defiled, and unspeakable crimes were perpetrated in the name of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." It took many years and a strong man of iron to restore the equilibrium of France and upset the upenders.

Seattle has had a recent experience, and Winnipeg a still more recent one. But there are Ole Hansons, thank God, and there is still the strong hand of the law in the Dominion of Canada to sternly repress the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks and all the other upenders, who insist that the world must have an entirely new order of things, and who answer, like the good bishop, when told that their zeal outruns their discretion, and that they are inviting a train of worse evils, "Let it come."

Preachers and teachers who are being carried away by those who clamor for a new social order that will bring about the millennium should bear in mind that the greatest Teacher in all the world, speaking for and to the masses, besought them to "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." The mob would not listen. They nailed Him to the cross and acclaimed the murderer Barabbas. And a rich man came and carried away the body of the crucified one to give it a resting place in his own tomb.

Isn't there work enough for our clergymen to do in preaching the Gospel of salvation to sinners rather than a gospel of unrest and discontent? For which work have they been ordained? Ask Chancellor Day, ask the Rev. Mr. Tinsley of Philadelphia, or other eminently successful preachers of Truth.

When someone asked John Wesley, after he had passed fourscore years and ten, the secret of his long life, the venerable patriarch replied that it was by keeping his heart full of gladness. We commend this fine example of optimism to those teachers and preachers who see nothing but clouds in the sky and a world that must be upset. What a confession of the failure of the Christian religion! "Onward Christian Soldiers!"

Good and Bad

A MAN'S religion may be the best thing or the worst thing about him.

If it consists of forms and phrases, of mechanical attitudes, and a technical, lifeless, loveless routine, then his religion is about as useful to him as a shroud would be for everyday wear.

A religion without mystery, without the glamor and glory of far glimpses into eternity, is no religion at all. It bears the same relation to the real thing that artificial flowers do to a blooming garden.

Henry Drummond defined life as "correspondence

Two Things to Do

By GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

We must provide for the better physical development of our youth, for the draft has shown the existence of physical conditions which are alarming, conditions which incapacitated half of our men of military age for hard military service. If we are to build up and keep alive the America we visualize, we must pay more attention to our schools. We must begin by paying those who are charged with the instruction of our youth much better salaries than they are at present receiving.

with environment." While this definition does not describe life in its essence, it gives us a measure by which we can judge life and its values.

The greatness of a man is measured by his relationships. Just as a tree needs the earth for its rootage, and must also have the sky towards which it can reach its branches for light and life, so man must have eternal relationships if he is to realize in any worthy degree the possibilities of his nature.

The measure of a man's spirit lies in his attitude towards the world. He may fear the universe. That is savagery. He may idealize it; sing its beauties and harmonies and enter into the music of its movements. That is art. He may ignore the world, or defy it, or deny it. That is brutality or atheism. He may learn its laws, and apply them and reason upon them and try to live by them. That is science.

Or he may find in the world a spirit like unto his own. Behind the law, a law-giver; behind motion, a force; behind thought, a thinker; behind the beauty and order and wisdom and wonder of the world, a Person with whom he can establish friendship.

Such a spiritual attitude is like the coming of the Spring. It liberates unknown energies, develops undeveloped faculties, widens the horizons of thought, quickens sympathy, educates the moral sense, and co-ordinates the warring powers of the spirit into a unity and efficiency which makes it possible for the man to realize the best of which he is capable.

In this sense, religion is the greatest and most essential thing in the world.

Plant Trees!

THE great war has disclosed a necessity for more urgent attention throughout the world to scientific forestry. In our own land abnormal demands were made on the forests for materials for shipbuilding, airplane construction and other Government requirements. In France 1,500,000 acres of forest were ruined; practically all the timber in Belgium was destroyed by gunfire or cut down by Germans; in Great Britain 450,000 acres of trees were cut down for war uses, and Italy suffered similarly. The result has been a threatened shortage of forest products in the European countries, and plans are being evolved to meet the deficit. This must last, however, for years, and steps now taken will be more for the benefit of future generations than for that of people of the present. The United States and Canada may be called upon to deplete their forest resources to meet tremendous orders from foreign lands.

From Europe has come a strong appeal to America for tree seed for the replanting of lost forests, while in the United States the movement for tree planting, begun long ago, has acquired fresh momentum. A new phase of this is the setting out of memorial trees in honor of soldiers and sailors lost in the war, and in some localities tribute trees bearing on tablets the names of those who were in the service. But such trees will have a sentimental and ornamental rather than a practical value. To care effectually for the needs of the future, reforestation should be practiced in all cut-over regions, and additions made annually to tree-bearing areas.

There is much bare land in this country which is un-tillable, and at present of little use, but suitable for rearing trees. This should be utilized to the limit. Rocky spots on farms can be made productive, especially if, as has been suggested, fruit or nut trees as well as timber trees, should be planted on them. There should be a grand, nation-wide and persistent campaign for increasing the tree-bearing area. It is pleasant to be assured that for each big monarch of the wood slaughtered on the

North Pacific coast, two young trees are being planted. This plan might well be followed in all parts of the country. Let everybody plant good trees.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 162. We should like to have the vote of every reader.

SOLOMON! Modern parents who have departed from the advice of Solomon should note the wisdom of the Stamford, Ct., judge, who sentenced eight boys, guilty of trespass, to be spanked in court by their fathers. It was good exercise for the fathers and a valuable experience for the boys. Usually the old-fashioned parent, skillful in the use of the rod, had control over his household. The attitude of the children toward such a parent was one of wholesome fear and respect. Too often the modern parent enjoys neither. Parents have an authority over children which may not be abdicated.

AMERICANIZATION! No city has had worse labor troubles than Lawrence, Massachusetts. Lawrence knows that violence usually comes from the ignorant, unnaturalized element. As the direct result of the recent strike there, business and professional men have instituted a great campaign of citizenship which is designed to undermine the foundations on which violence has rested. The school authorities and the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor are to cooperate in training the foreign born for citizenship. School buildings cannot be used to better purpose. We have complained because aliens live in their own colonies and have newspapers in their own language, but the native-born American by his aloofness has helped produce this condition. Education of the foreign born by the Lawrence method and cultivation of better relations between native and foreign born will make more intelligent citizens, and will be equally effective in preserving industrial peace.

RELIGION! The Christian religion has an influence in world affairs far beyond its numerical strength. The non-Christian faiths almost double the Christian, and Confucianists and Mohammedans together are within a few millions of the total number of Christians. The Russo-Japanese war was the first instance in which a non-Christian, or so-called heathen, power defeated a great Christian power. Were the heathen faiths as aggressively missionary as the Christian religion it would constitute a menace that could not be overlooked. Mohammedanism has generally been recognized as the hardest proposition the Christian missionary has to meet. The war will undoubtedly have a tremendous influence upon its future. The failure to rouse the Mohammedan world to the cry of a "holy war," revealed a lack of solidarity in Mohammedanism. The complete defeat and crippling of Turkey, which has been looked upon as the leader of the Moslem faith, is a blow to its spread as a world religion. The breakdown of traditions and racial barriers as the result of the war, and the influence of education in combatting ignorance, which has always been the main reliance of Mohammedanism, point to its ultimate downfall before Christian education and freedom.

COOPERATE! Anything that will promote cooperation between the employing and working classes should be encouraged. Differences exist between employer and employee, but none that may not be settled by a policy of conciliation. There is neither occasion nor room for Bolshevism in the United States. Nor is there reason, in the opinion of the American Federation of Labor, for a labor party in this country. The Government may aid by the appointment of commissions, but employer and employee will be able to settle their differences in a spirit of cooperation. Representative Norman J. Gould of New York has introduced in the House a bill to create a commission to devise a cooperative policy. The commission is to be composed of eight members, four to represent the employing, and four to represent the working elements, none of whom shall be an official or employee of the Government. This commission will devise a general policy of counsel and cooperation and report a plan for a permanent joint council for advice in cases of dispute. We are on the right track, and it is morally certain that methods will be evolved by which employers and employees will be able to adjust their differences without resorting to strikes or lockouts, both of which add to the cost of living and to public discomfort.

No Longer *an* Absentee President



Seal of President Wilson's ring with "Woodrow Wilson" engraved on it in stenographic symbols. This seal the President impressed on the Peace Treaty after his signature. Mr. Wilson is a stenographer, which explains the use of these characters.



In having his name engraved on the ring which he wears, President Wilson followed the example of the Roman Emperor Constantius II (317-361 A.D.), whose signet is one of the most remarkable and highly prized gems in an Italian prince's collection.



Vice-President Marshall and Secretary Daniels on a harbor boat, anxiously trying to get a telescopic glimpse of the long-missing chieftain of the Democracy as he was coming in to New York.

President Wilson's return from a sojourn of about seven months in Europe was a relief to friends and foes alike. Before the President started back for America this photograph, perhaps the best one of him in existence, was taken by Lucian Swift Kirtland, LESLIE'S correspondent in France.



WIDE WORLD
Evincing great delight at getting home, the President, on the deck of the *George Washington*, repeatedly waved his hat in response to the popular ovation, and beamed on all the world.



Hoboken, New Jersey, turned out en masse to greet the President when he landed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who has recently joined the staff of LESLIE'S as Associate Editor, has spent a quarter of a century in the congested centers of large cities wrestling with the problems of the common people. For five years he was Sociological Editor of the Toronto Globe, and was afterward the popular pastor of leading Baptist churches in Toronto, Cleveland and New York. In the Fall of 1917 the Government commandeered his

services to visit our shipyards, and he personally addressed over a million workmen in an effort to increase the production of the shipyards in the tremendous emergency of war; and Charles M. Scheweb says that Dr. Eaton was probably the greatest personal factor in the establishment of the principles of democracy in large institutions.

THREE lies on my desk a long letter of adverse criticism upon various points raised by me in a recent article in LESLIE'S entitled "A National Labor Policy." This letter was written by a typical American business man, highly successful in his particular work, and occupying a position of unusual influence and power. I consider criticism and suggestion from such a source important enough to demand serious consideration.

My critic says:

Another point to which I take exception is the frequent use of the word "Democracy." This is a Republic, founded on the wise Constitution framed by our forefathers, and every patriotic American citizen should lend his every effort and influence to protect and maintain the principles of liberty, justice and humanity guaranteed by the Constitution, and to foster and perpetuate the institutions that have developed under our concept of representative government. "Democracy" on one hand is just as far removed from the concept of our Constitution as Autocracy is on the other hand, and the careless use of this word is having the result of promoting those tendencies that, if unchecked, will eventually destroy this Republic.

The most advanced exemplification of the principles of Democracy today are the conditions existing in Russia. Lenin and Trotzky are the most radical exponents of Democracy which, in the final analysis, means Government by mass meeting, mob rule, socialism and anarchy.

What we should steadfastly pray for is not to "make the world safe for Democracy," but "make the world safe from Democracy." I apprehend a great many people use this word Democracy without a full appreciation of its meaning, and what they have in mind is the preservation of the form of government as enunciated in our Constitution. Therefore, I say there is altogether too much loose talk in this country about Democracy.

The outstanding feature of this criticism is that the writer looks upon Democracy as a menace, and is intellectually and morally convinced that it contains nothing but danger and evil. Either the word itself has other meanings than those given by this writer, or a majority of the people of the civilized world, at the present time, are following a will-of-the-wisp, and are headed towards serious disaster.

Put in propositional form my critic makes the following declarations: First, Democracy is as far removed from the concepts of our Constitution as is Autocracy. Second, Republicanism as a theory is the opposite of Democracy. Third, Bolshevism, as exemplified in Russia today, is Democracy, pure and simple. Fourth, Democracy as exemplified in Russia means government by mass meeting, mob rule, socialism and anarchy. Fifth, The world is in danger from Democracy, and our whole work ought to be to eliminate Democracy.

Some Definitions of Democracy

Considering the source of these propositions I confess to a feeling almost of discouragement, if not of dismay. The writer seems to be in the position of James Harrington, the famous author of "Oceana," who before leaving, as a young man, to study the governments of Europe, used to say that he knew of monarchy, anarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, democracy simply as hard words to be looked for in his dictionary. Let us see if we can get these words out of the dictionary and look at them from the point of view of every-day affairs. Our simplest method would be to take up the propositions set forth by our critic, one by one.

First: "Democracy is as far removed from the concepts of our Constitution as is Autocracy."

The word "Democracy" is of Greek origin. It means the rule of the people. It has had an ancient and honorable history, and the thing for which it stands has been in evidence since written history began. In 1830 a great Frenchman, de Tocqueville, came to America to study our institutions. The results of that study we have today in two splendid volumes entitled, "Democracy in America." I know of no better analysis of our fundamental constitutional ideals and our instrumentalities of government than this work of the famous Frenchman.

What was it that de Tocqueville described in America by the name of Democracy? Was it mob rule as set forth in Russia today, or was it a splendidly ordered system of self-government devised by a free, intelligent and moral people? The preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America reads as follows: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

"We, the people do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." This is the rule of the people. It is, in the immortal language of Lin-

coln, "government of the people, for the people, by the people," and by the word "people" is meant, not a ruling class, which is an oligarchy; not a system whereby one group holds a dominant position over all other groups, which is aristocracy; not the tyrannical rule of one man, which is autocracy; but the rule of all the people, expressed through and by a government of their own free creation.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence subscribed to the doctrine that "all men are created free and equal." This, in the light of our history since, can only mean that all American citizens are free to exercise their gifts and discharge their duties in self-government, and that all stand before the law thus created on an absolute equality.

A Theory of Life

Democracy is first of all a theory of life. Secondly it is a system of government devised for the application of this theory to the practical details of every-day experience.

In simple communities like the old New England towns it was possible for Democracy to be not only a theory but a method of government. When all the people of the community assembled in council, and after full and free discussion voted upon certain conditions, there we had what Emerson called "open Democracy." But in the complex life of a great nation, Democracy has been forced to devise instruments of expression. It has chosen certain forms of government, or methods of government as peculiarly expressive of democratic ideals. The first of these forms of government is a republic. A republic has no monarch or other hereditary ruler. Its people create their own government from top to bottom.

In the language of Locke, "the majority having the whole power of the community may employ all that power, making laws and executing those laws, and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy." America is a democracy with a republican form of government. So is France and so are the other republics of the world. England is a constitutional monarchy, in form; in substance, it is a democracy. In some particulars the British system brings the will of the people closer to the government than is the fact with us. In America we elect a Congress upon a certain issue, and it does not take office in order to register the will of the electors for a long period of time. During this time the ideas of the people may have changed. In England under constitutional parliamentary government, the day the decision of the people is registered at the polls, the government rejected goes out of power and the government elected goes into power.

Great words contain the progressive history of the world. The word "Democracy" gathers into itself the story of mankind's struggle for freedom and for those ideals which make life worth living. In the beginning Democracy stood over against Autocracy. In Autocracy power originated at the top, without reference to the will or interest of the people. Democracy found its power at the bottom among the masses of men. Democracy like Autocracy sought for direct action in government. If life had remained simple, and population sparse, it would be possible even yet for Democracy to exercise its functions directly as it used to do in the towns of New England. But in these complex days when we number nations and races by hundreds of millions, it has become necessary for Democracy to adopt certain instrumentalities of expression. The first of these is representative government. Instead of all the people voting upon every issue from day to day, they elect representatives. To these representatives they give for guidance a written Constitution, and out of the efforts of these representatives gradually develops a body of laws, elucidated and interpreted by a free judiciary. In representative government the principle of the rule of the majority must prevail. However, this does not in any sense signify that the rights of the minority are to be infringed upon or taken away.

The Individual Supreme

Democracy is not a class concept. It recognizes only the individual citizen on one hand and government created by the vote of the individual on the other. It knows nothing of men as rich or poor, progressive or reactionary; in fact, it knows no difference between men and women in most countries today. It recognizes only the citizen and the government which in conjunction with other citizens he has created.

For our correspondent to say that Democracy is as far

removed from the concepts of our Constitution as is Autocracy is for him to say that England, France, Canada and the United States stand upon the same level as did Germany and Russia at the beginning of the World War.

Second: "Republicanism as a theory is the opposite of Democracy."

So far from being the opposite of Democracy, Republicanism is the chosen instrument of Democracy. The word "republic" means a commonwealth, and in establishing a republic truly democratic peoples undertake to introduce the principles of democracy into every realm of life, political, economic and social.

Lord Bryce, in his penetrating study of the American commonwealth, says: "Every question which arises in the conduct of government is either a question of ends or a question of means. It is now, after long resistance on the part of those who maintain that they knew better what was good for the people than the people knew themselves, at last agreed that as the masses are better judges of what will conduce to their own happiness than are the class placed above them, they must be allowed to determine ends. This is, in fact, the essence of free or popular government and the justification for vesting power in numbers."

In America, which is the incarnation of Democracy, the ends chosen by the people are "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." The means chosen is representative government, controlled by a written Constitution. With the passing of the years, the people of America are applying to ever widening areas of their life the principles of Democracy, and this process will go on until it has been tested and determined whether Democracy is equal to the task of foundation and co-ordinating human life in its entirety.

Our friend in the third place says, "Bolshevism as exemplified in Russia today is Democracy, pure and simple."

Democracy and Bolshevism

Such a statement is most illuminating, coming from a man of intelligence and character. Bolshevism in Russia today is a class movement. It originated in class consciousness, and is a proletarian dictatorship, pure and simple. It has no more connection with Democracy than hell has with heaven. It is the illegitimate child of Autocracy, because it is simply Prussianism turned upside down. Bolshevism depends upon physical force and bloody terrorism for its advancement. It knows no law but might, and its object is to destroy everything which has been accumulated by the world, and to set up a form of despotism in which the poorest and lowest classes of people shall be in supreme control over all other classes. Democracy is freedom, Bolshevism is despotism. Democracy is government by law, Bolshevism is government by force. Democracy rests upon good-will, confidence, discussion and compromise. Bolshevism rests upon hate, class animosity and concussion, rather than discussion.

If Russia were a democracy it would have a constituent assembly representing every community, every class, every citizen in the country. This assembly would in time create a constitution embodying the rights and ideas of all the people, and establishing methods for the accomplishment of these ideas. It would repudiate terrorism and despotism, and it would doubtless stand up against the nearest wall men like Lenin and Trotzky, and put them out of their sufferings. It requires considerable nimbleness of mind, to say the least, for one to describe Bolshevism in Russia as "government by mass meeting," which sounds like a New England proposition; by "mob rule," which is simply lynching raised to its highest power; by "socialism" which is exaggerated government; and by "anarchy" which is no government at all.

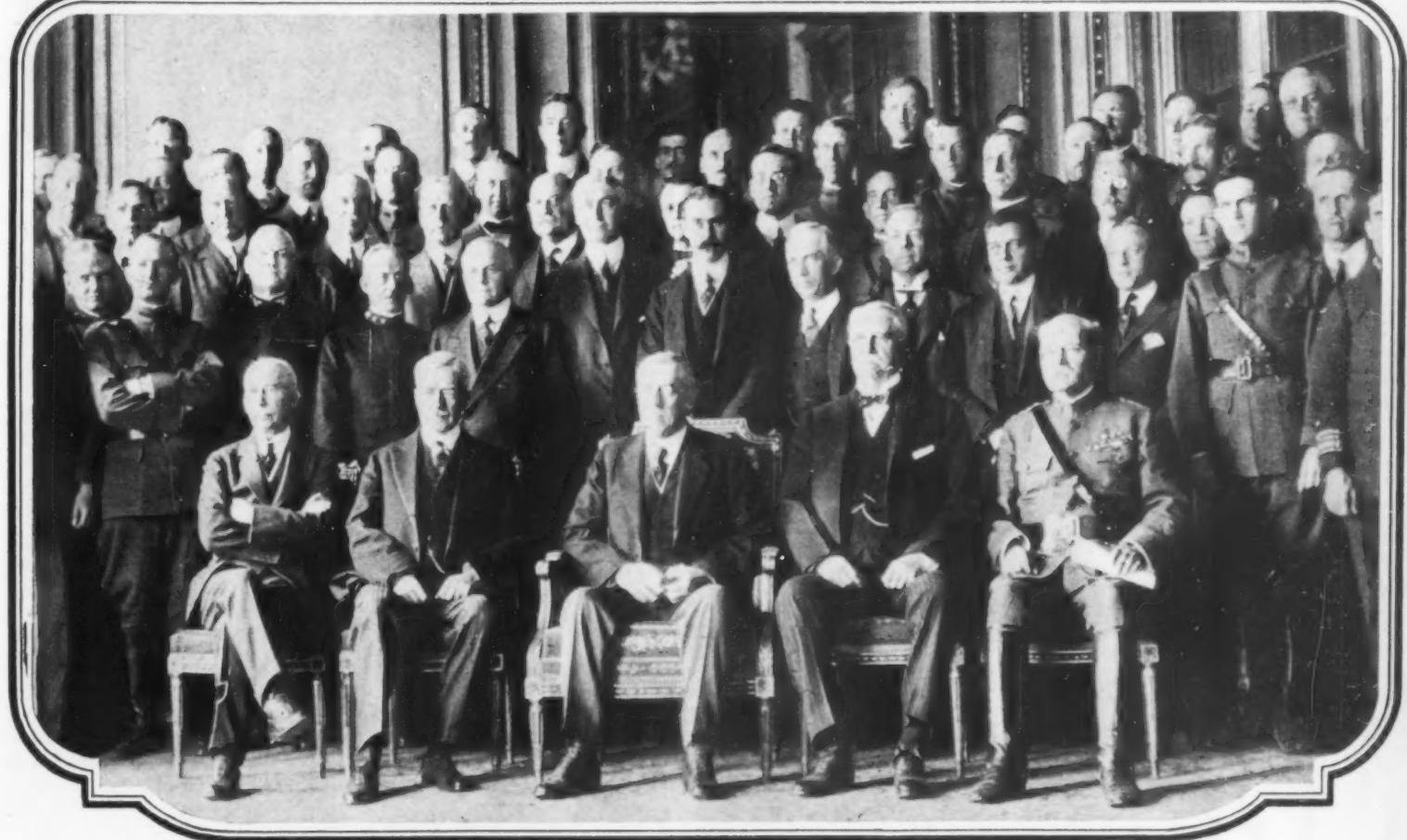
I do not believe that prayer will be of any avail in "saving the world from Democracy." Democracy is here. It has come like the springtime or the autumn, according to one's point of view. It is singing in the winds of heaven. It throbs in the awakened consciousness of the multitude; it echoes in the fears of the great and the privileged; it appears in grotesque caricature among those who would make class supreme and who would usher in the social millennium by reducing all things to chaos; and it is the lodestar of men and women in every walk of life who believe that self-government is the only government worthy of those created in the image of God.

Concluded on page 153

What is Democracy?

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



AMERICA'S DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE ACCORDS THE CAMERA MAN AN AUDIENCE.

Here for the first and last time on record the entire body of American delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris are assembled in one room, after terminating their half year of strenuous labors. In the Capitol at Washington an historic forensic battle is now waging over the work of these experts. Probably no body of American statesmen and international experts was ever

before submitted to such a simultaneous storm of eulogium and denunciation, as the assemblage of diplomats pictured above. Their leader, President Wilson, admits that their work is imperfect, but holds that it is the best obtainable in the circumstances. Seated in front row, left to right, are, Colonel House, Secretary Lansing, President Wilson, Henry White and General Bliss.



PRESS ILLUSTRATING

NEW RHINE COMMANDER
Major-General Henry Truman Allen has succeeded Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett in command of the American Forces in Germany. General Allen, who is just past sixty years of age, formerly commanded the 90th Division, Oklahoma and Texas troops. He is the man who, in 1901, organized the Philippine Constabulary. The United States forces on the Rhine, it is reported, will shortly be reduced to the strength of a single regiment of regulars with a brigade organization.



ASAHI

AN AMBASSADORIAL POSSIBILITY

Viscount Uchida, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who headed the Japanese Peace Delegates to Paris, is being prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Viscount Ishii at the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Uchida, a man of steel in the world of affairs, has his vulnerable spot. And his baby daughter has found it. The strong man who forced the Shantung agreement on China in spite of President Wilson's disapproval, is the humble slave of this little tyrant.



ASAHI

FRO POLAND TO WASHINGTON
Two minutes after he had been informed that his government destined him to head the Polish Ministry to Washington, this picture of Prince Lubomirski was snapped. Prince Lubomirski is a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Poland. His appointment is considered particularly felicitous, for he is an avowed admirer of all things American, and favors the expansion of American prestige and influence in the country he comes to represent.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



FIELD MARSHAL
von HINDENBURG



PRESS ILLUSTRATING
ADMIRAL
von CAPELLE



PRESS ILLUSTRATING
EX-CHANCELLOR
von BETHMANN-HOLLWEG



PRESS ILLUSTRATING
GENERAL LIMAN
von SANDERS



PRESS ILLUSTRATING
FIELD MARSHAL
von MACKENSEN

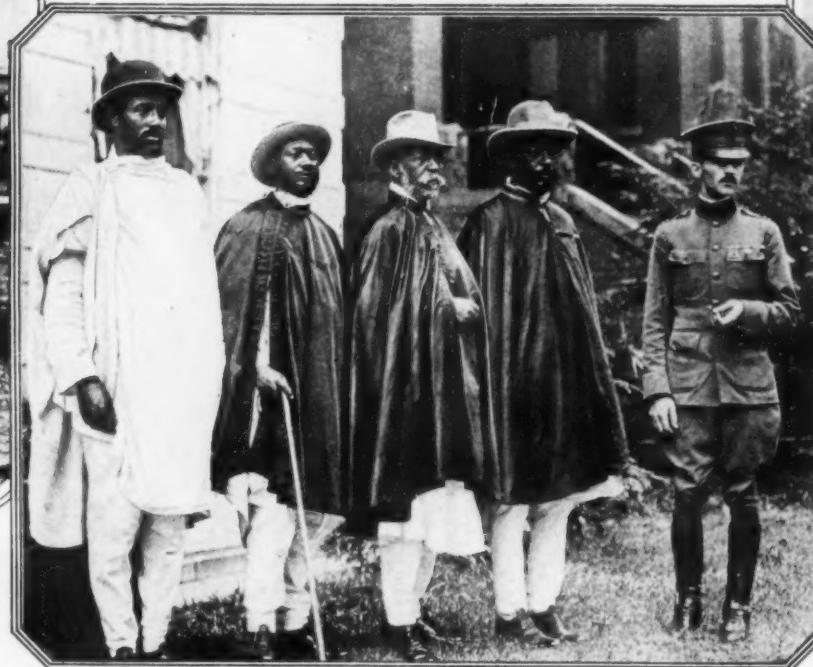
The long arm of international law, actuated by the League of Nations, has stretched forth over the Hun offenders against the law and customs of war, and is garnering in the international criminals for trial by the world's high tribunal. Chiefest among the culprits is the Kaiser, who, if the Allies' threats are made good, will shortly be extradited from his refuge in Holland and placed in durance vile behind the massive walls of the Tower of London, pending expiation of his crimes. All of German Junkerdom is in a turmoil over this impending "outrage" against the sacred person of the late Imperial Majesty. Marshal von Hindenburg and Ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg have offered themselves for punishment in place of their royal master. The Allies desire the Kaiser's punishment not in a spirit of vengeance, but to hold up to future monarchs a salutary example of the wages of imperial sin.



PRESS ILLUSTRATING

WILL THEY ANSWER FOR THEIR FATHER'S CRIME?

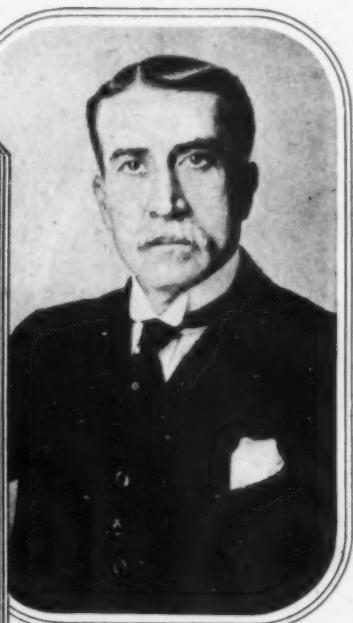
Prince Eitel Friedrich (left) second son of the Kaiser has offered to give himself up, together with his younger brothers, Adalbert, August Wilhelm, (right) Oscar, and Joachim, for trial by the Allies in their father's stead. The Crown Prince (center) apparently feels no such filial loyalty, but shows a disposition to flee into hiding at the first opportunity. He may be tried for his own crimes.



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

AIRPLANES vs. BANDITS
Almost forgotten by most of us, Uncle Sam has for years been warring on bandits and revolutionaries in Haiti. Success is at last in sight, thanks to the airplane. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Breckinridge, posed above, United States Marine Corps aviators have bombed turbulent Haitians into submission.

Among the chief Hun fugitives from international justice and righteous wrath are the arch-offenders, von Capelle, Liman von Sanders, and von Mackensen. Von Capelle, who succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz in command of the German naval forces, is the man under whose direction and by whose responsibility the most revolting of the U-boat outrages against unarmed trading vessels and hospital ships were committed. General Liman von Sanders is charged with inciting the Turks, whose army he commanded, to the frightful massacres of the Christian Armenians. Field Marshal von Mackensen commanded the Austro-German armies in the Balkans, and is indicted by the Allies on charges comprising incitement of his troops to wanton incendiary, pillaging, and unjustified executions in the martyred land of Serbia, where he instituted a most ferocious reign of terrorism.



PRESS ILLUSTRATING

PERU'S NEW PRESIDENT

He is Senor Augusto B. Legua, recently inaugurated provisionally after the former president, Senor Pardo, accused of abetting the corrupt election of a successor, had been captured. The State Department at Washington may sever relations with the Peruvian Government as a result of the irregularity of Legua's accession.

ABYSSINIA'S ENVOYS REACH AMERICA.

Despatched by Zaouditou, Empress of Abyssinia, the Ethiopia of ancient times, these dusky diplomats have come to America, bearing to the U. S. Government their ruler's congratulations on our victory over the Germans. The Abyssinian Empire comprises a vast stretch of East Africa between the Red Sea and the Sudan.

Pictoral Digest of the
World's News



SOLVING THE BIRDS' HOUSING PROBLEM

School children of Portland, Ore., know the value of the city's feathered citizens, and are doing everything in their power to make the birds welcome. They have made and installed hundreds of bird houses.



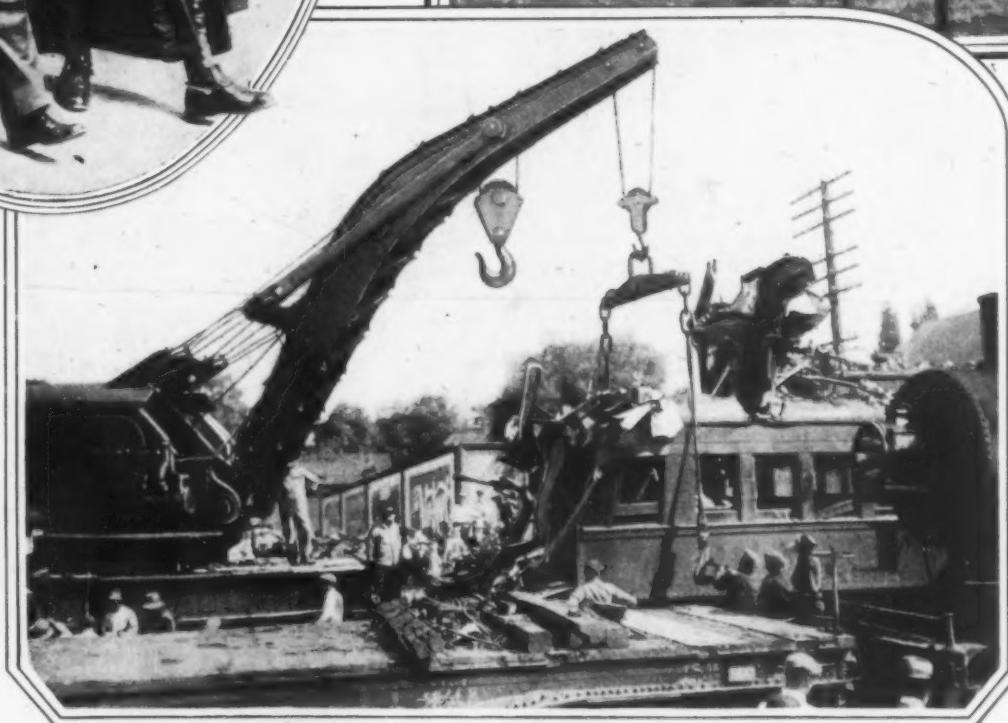
ALLIED COMMANDERS HONORED

On June 25 the University of Oxford, England's oldest and greatest center of learning, celebrated the victory of the Allies by the investiture of the triumphant commanders with the scholastic degree of Doctor of Common Laws. Marshal Joffre, hero of the Battle of the Marne (left) and General Pershing (right), Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, were among those honored by the ancient institution, as were also Admiral Beatty, Commander of the North Sea Fleet, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British forces in France.



OIL BLAZE, LOS ANGELES

A striking view of the spectacular fire that burned for several hours in an oil "sump" near the fashionable residential section of Los Angeles, Cal., on June 19. Starting from a small grass blaze it spread rapidly to the nearby oil plant, destroying in a short time three huge crude oil tanks and several hundred gallons of petroleum. For a time it appeared that the flames were racing out of control of the fire fighters, who battled desperately to prevent the conflagration from reaching other buildings in the vicinity. There was widespread alarm until, yielding to the heroic efforts of the firemen, the blaze finally died down after accomplishing thousands of dollars' worth of damage, and giving the Los Angeles fire department a stiff fight.



WRECK AT DUNKIRK, N. Y., WHICH KILLED TWELVE

With its airbrakes useless, speeding fifty miles an hour, the New York Central's "Westerner" express ploughed into the rear end of Train No. 41 standing in the station at Dunkirk, N. Y., on July 1, killing twelve persons, and injuring thirty-six others. The engineer of the "Westerner," Frank Clifford, of Buffalo, stuck to his throttle to the last and died gasping, "The brakes wouldn't work." Four coaches of No. 41 were derailed. The engine, baggage car, and one coach of the "Westerner" were demolished. Accidental uncoupling of the air hose is ascribed as the cause of the wreck.

Pershing Stadium—Our Gift to France

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

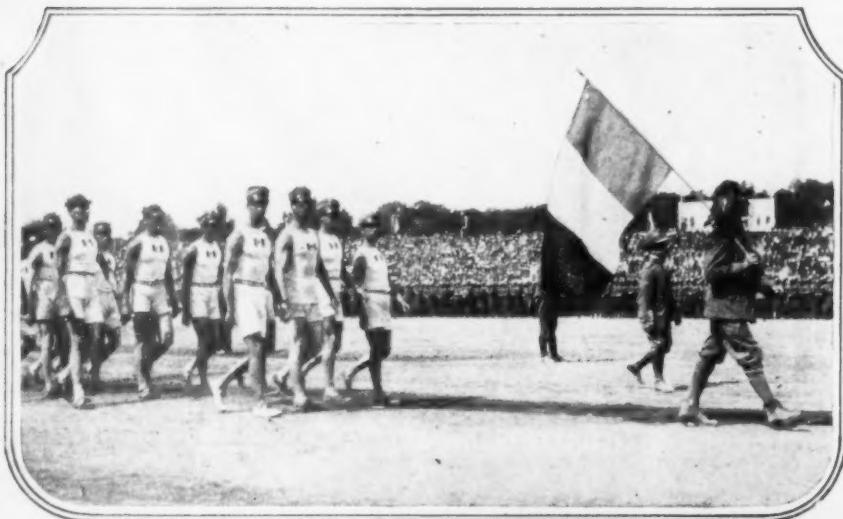


The grand entrance. Col. Wait Johnson, head of the A. E. F. Athletics General Pershing, President Poincare, M. Teygues, Secretary of French Navy, representing Premier Clemenceau. In the rear row are General Bliss and Ambassador Wallace.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page who came from Rome for the opening of the Stadium and Mrs. E. M. House, wife of Colonel House. The French engineers said that it would take a year to build it. But the Y. M. C. A. and the American Army had planned to give a Stadium to the French nation which would be worthy of the prestige of the two nations, and it was planned that the presentation should take place from that same American Army which had fought on the soil of France. The American Army engineers looked over the field. "We'll do it in five months," they said. Not much boasting in that quiet statement. They completed their work in a little more than three, and on Sunday, June 22, it was ready for the opening.



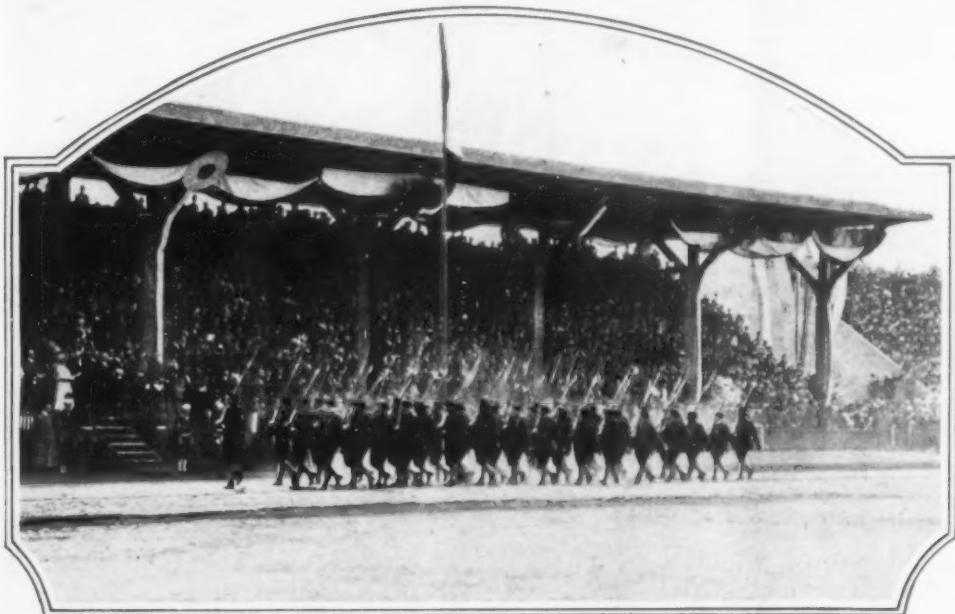
The American contestants in the parade which was made up of the athletes of the eighteen Allied nations who competed for the supreme athletic honors of the world.



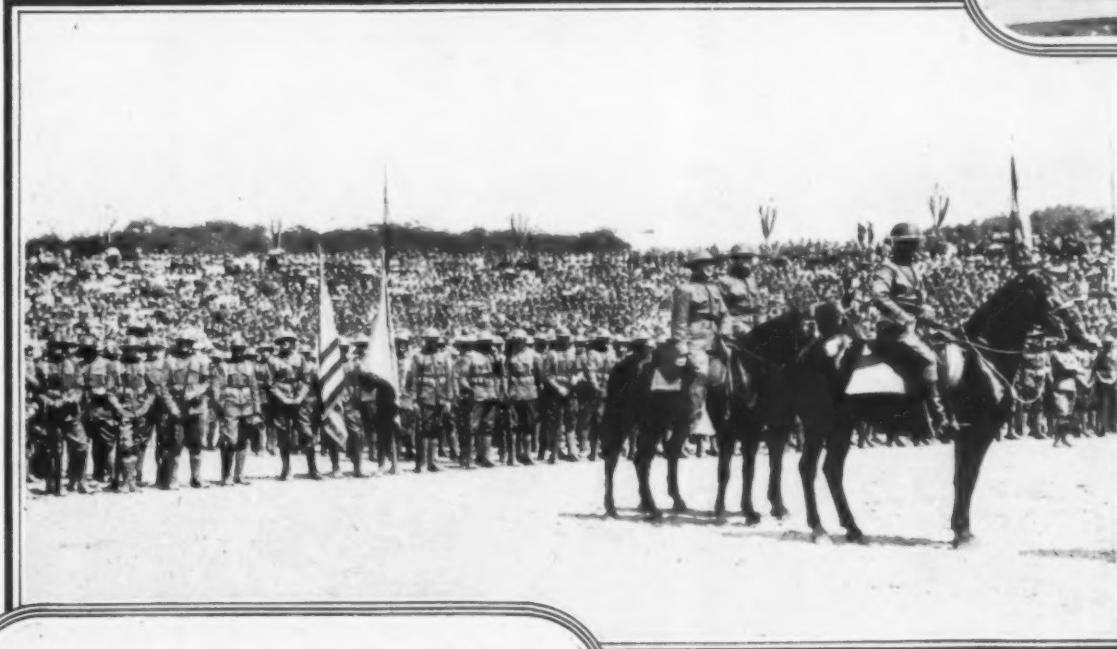
The Italian athletes in the parade at the opening of the Stadium.



General Bliss and Ambassador Wallace were among the guests.



The crack battalion of French troops swung by the Stadium to the tune of "Madelon."



The A. E. F. guard of honor which greeted the guests was made up of a battalion from the composite regiment of the American Army of Occupation.

The Stadium is just outside of Paris at Joinville-le-Pont. Every conveyance that Paris has ever known crowded the roads. The restaurants advertised special luncheons at 11 o'clock, and long before the hour of 2:30 every seat except the special boxes was filled. After that the masses of the crowds simply crowded about the gates for any vista that might happen to come within their range of vision. It was a day of brilliant sunshine, and it was a day of flowers, pennants, flags, bands, dress uniforms, and dazzling costumes. At 2:30 o'clock the Garde Républicaine entered, following the Grand Marshal of the parade, Colonel Conrad S. Babcock, U. S. A. Then came the Chasseurs, the Zouaves, and the Tirailleurs.



In the excitement the crowd broke through and was held back only when the doughboys organized a human rope.



The Rumanian and the Arabian athletes in their picturesque costumes were warmly applauded as they marched past the reviewing stand.

WHAT is the significance of the R-34's achievement? What has her feat of crossing and recrossing the broad Atlantic by the air route contributed to the onward progress of mankind, over and above the contributions of her aerial cousins, the NC-4 and Vickers-Vimy transatlantic airplanes?

Briefly the performance of the R-34 means that safe and sane, commercially feasible, long-distance aerial navigation has reached the threshold of the realm of practical reality. The R-34's arrival in America heralded the advent of the merchant aerial marine. And the circumstances of its historic voyage taught the world that, for the present, at least, the dirigible airship of the rigid type, and not the airplane, is the logical carrier of the world's aerial trade.

Not that the R-34, as she stands today, would be a commercially practicable air vessel. Her type must be improved upon before the airship can be considered a paying investment. The airship in its most highly developed form, to wit, the R-34, is not yet speedy enough, nor has it a sufficient cargo and passenger capacity, to carry it clear across the above-mentioned threshold of practical reality squarely into the field of commercial actualities. But the big dirigible's performance represents an advance in the field of flight so far beyond the expectations of mankind five years ago that it is now reasonably safe to predict that another five years of progress will see the aerial passenger and freight liner here to stay, with fleets of dirigibles plying back and forth between the old world and the new, and from coast to coast of the continents, as an established matter of fact.

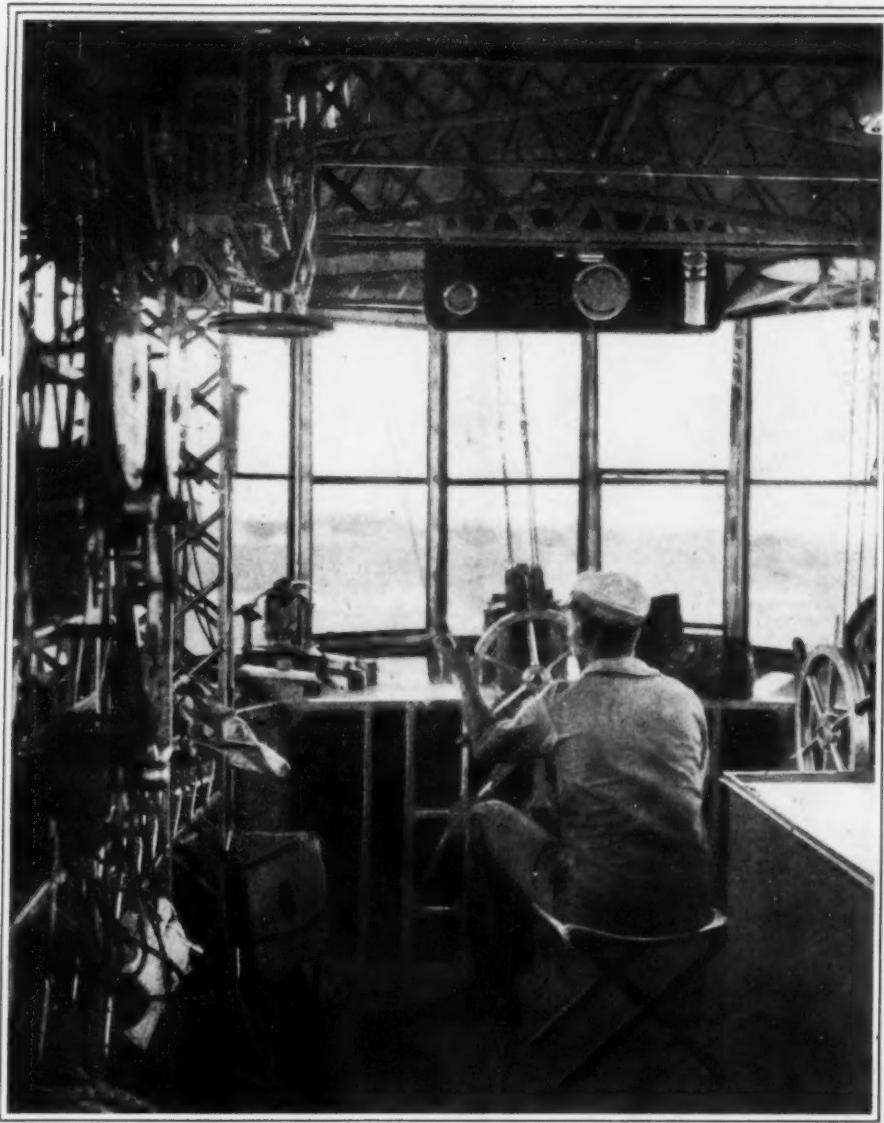
Previous to the flight of the R-34 the longest non-stop aerial voyage on record was that of the Vickers-Vimy airplane, which achieved the first direct transatlantic passage of approximately two thousand miles, from Newfoundland to Ireland. The airplane's performance was an heroic event, but scarcely a hopeful achievement, viewed from the practical standpoint. It was made in the teeth of constant danger, the fliers' lives hanging by a thread during every minute of the flight. It was uncomfortable to the point of actual suffering. Failure of any one of the factors in success meant almost certain death to the crew. And it ended in the wrecking of the airplane.

Now compare the circumstances of the R-34's cruise. At no time, in spite of adverse weather conditions, did the vessel or its crew appear to have been in serious danger. The passage was as uneventful as an ordinary ocean voyage. Where the crew of the Vickers-Vimy spent sixteen consecutive hours of sleepless vigilance, snatching a bite of cold sandwich now and again, or a warming draught from a vacuum flask, the crew of the R-34, remaining aloft for 105 hours, stood only four-hour watches at a stretch, slept in hammocks when off duty, ate hearty meals, steaming hot, and were even able to shave with hot water and to while away the tedious interludes with the music of a phonograph. And the trip from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Long Island, New York, not counting detours occasioned by bad weather, covered three thousand two hundred miles, over a thousand miles further than any air machine had ever flown before. Think of it, from Scotland to New York, by air, practically without danger, and in comfort verging on luxury.

The Lesson of the R-34

By MAJOR KENNETH PROCTOR LATOUR

Late Chief of Air Service, Third Army Corps



The interior of the pilot house, in the forward gondola of the R-34, which houses the radio equipment and bow engine of the aerial Leviathan as well. A member of the crew is doing his "trick" at the steering wheel. The wheel at the right of the photograph controls the upward and downward movements of the great craft.

The only advantage the airplane proved over the dirigible was in point of speed.

In this matter of speed it is probable that the airplane will always be the superior of the dirigible. But not to the same extent as at present. Particularly as, in order to increase the carrying capacity of the heavier-than-air machine, speed must be sacrificed to lift, the present types of transatlantic planes being barely able to raise their complements of crew, fuel and accessories from the ground. Five years of development in motor efficiency and construction will bring about material increases in the speed of dirigibles without any resultant sacrifice of lift. In fact, the dirigibles of five years hence will undoubtedly show a much greater proportionate tonnage going hand in hand with enhanced swiftness.

The R-34, representing the greatest advance to date in dirigible airship construction, is six hundred seventy feet long, with a beam of seventy-nine feet and a gas capacity of two million two hundred thousand cubic feet. Her five gasoline internal combustion engines of two hundred fifty horse power each develop a total of one thousand two hundred fifty horse power and give her an average speed in still air of seventy miles per hour. Her lifting capacity is rated at approximately twenty-five tons. A crew of eleven officers and nineteen men is required to operate her. The airship of five years hence will be many times as large. Improved methods will give

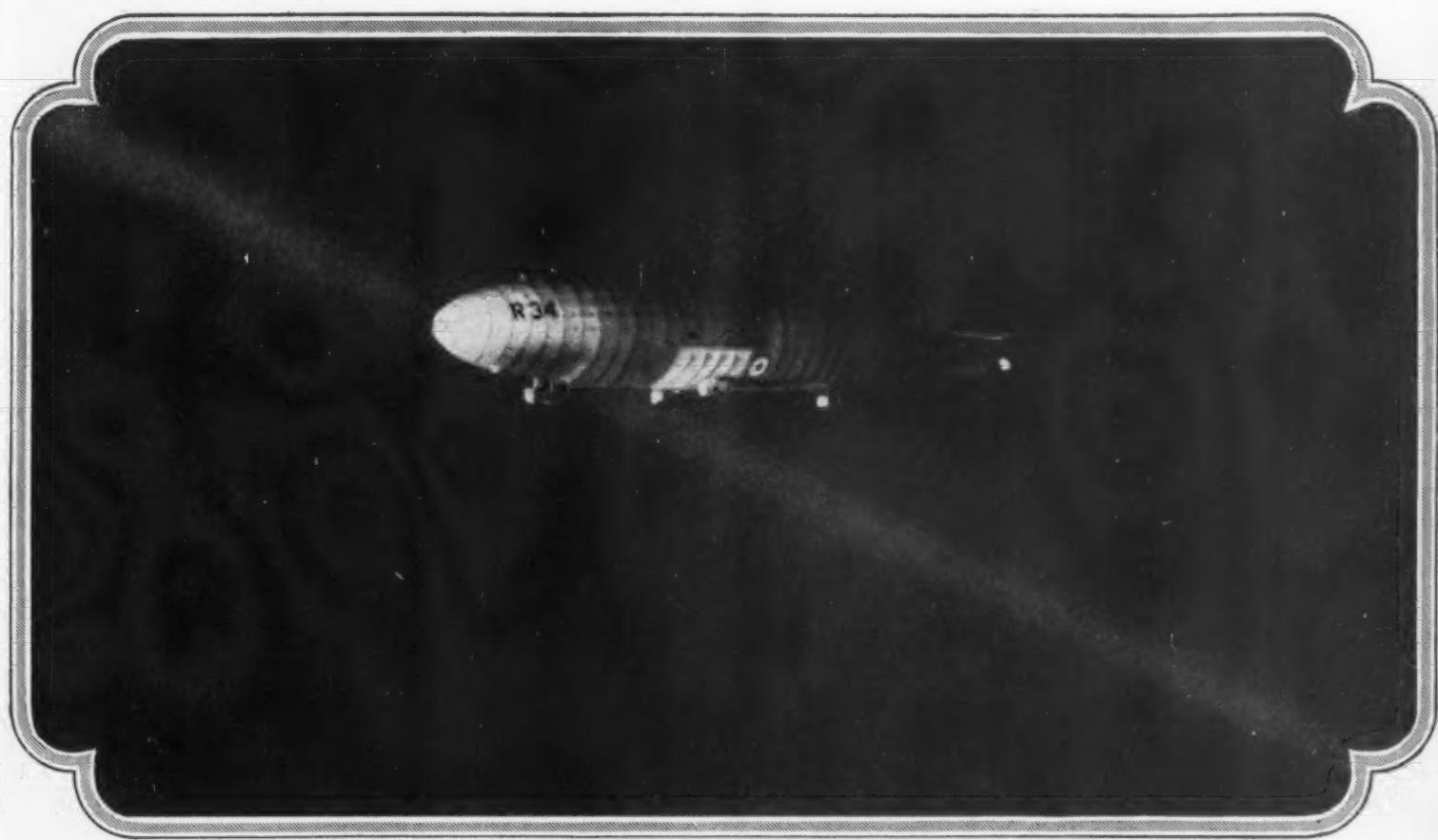
it a speed of considerably over one hundred miles per hour for a proportionately less increase in horse power. Its lifting capacity will increase in proportion to its size, while its crew, power plant, equipment, fuel, and operating supplies will weigh much less proportionately than in the case of the R-34. The result will be a handsome surplus of tonnage available for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The comforts provided for passengers will compare very favorably with those aboard the present-day transatlantic steam vessel. The hazards of the trip from continent to continent by the air line will be no greater—are practically no greater today—than by the ocean route. And the time consumed in passage, barring unusual atmospheric disturbances requiring wide detours, will be reduced from three or four days to one and a half or two days. The financier having urgent business to transact in London will leave New York on Saturday afternoon, be in London on Monday, have a clear business week ahead to settle his affairs, and by booking return air passage on the following Saturday, will reach his office by ten o'clock on the following Monday, ready to resume his daily round of duties.

Why cannot the airplane hope to vie with the airship as a passenger and freight carrier, five years hence? First of all because, by immutable laws determined by mathematical contingencies, the airplane's cargo capacity over great distances is strictly limited. Calculate as they will, experts cannot find a way to increase to any considerable degree the margin of surplus lifting capacity available between the total carrying power of the airplane and the weight of fuel required to drive the machine to its distant goal. No transatlantic airplane yet developed, or in sight, can negotiate even a ton more than the weight of fuel, crew and equipment necessary for the flight.

And even if the commercial cargo capacity could be considerably augmented the element of danger inherent in the airplane would still give pause to prospective cross-ocean air voyagers. For the airplane is dependent for its safety on its motors. Motor failure means immediate disaster. The airship, in case of motor failure, simply stops its forward progress and hovers aloft in perfect safety while mechanics repair the faulty engine at their ease. The repairs effected, the dirigible proceeds tranquilly on its way. If the faultless, failureless motor were in sight, the airplane might hope to attract passengers not caring overmuch for comfort, provided speed could compensate for lack of comfort. But the faultless motor is not in sight. Decades, generations may pass, ere the infallible internal combustion engine is produced. And by that time it is conceivable that electricity will have solved forever the problem of locomotive power, and forced both steam and gasoline into the eternal discard.

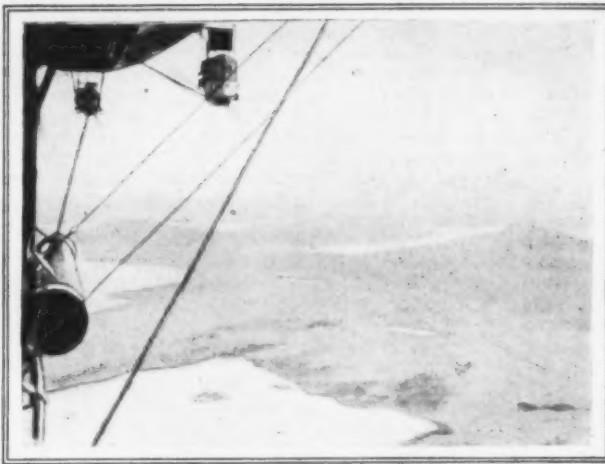
The limitations of the dirigible are few, and are fast disappearing. Huger and huger it will grow, faster and faster, safer and safer, more and more powerful in lift and drive, until, not more than a quarter century hence, through its good offices, London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Rome, will be scarcely further from New York City than Chicago, via the "Twentieth Century Limited," is today. Yes, and Tokio, Peking, Singapore, Melbourne, but a bit more distant than the Golden Gate.

Scotland to Long Island in the R-34



A striking view of the aerial leviathan illuminated by searchlights at Roosevelt Field, L. I., just before the start of her return trip.

PHOTO BY H. M. WARD



INTERNATIONAL FILM

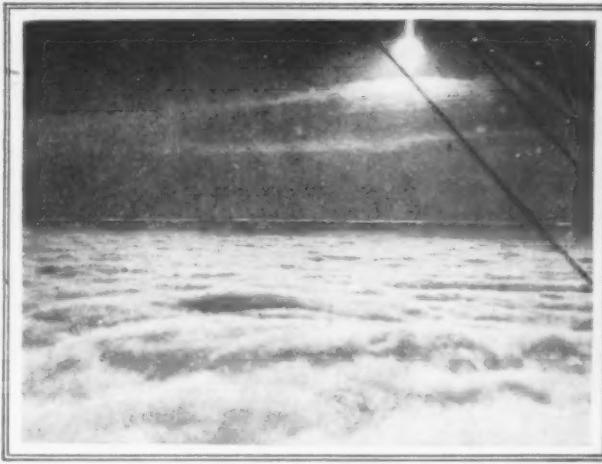
Land! Safely across the Atlantic the R-34 is speeding down the coast of Newfoundland, whose rocky shores are seen from the forward gondola.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

The stowaway, Bellantyne, after being discovered was set to work peeling potatoes. The crew enjoyed the luxury of hot meals during the flight.

IN addition to the usual nautical log the progress of the R-34's record-breaking trip, three thousand two hundred miles, from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Roosevelt Field, Long Island, the longest flight ever made, was kept by the camera. These photographs, depicting intimate scenes aboard during the 108-hour aerial voyage, tell the story of the spectacular feat better than any printed account, taking the reader aloft with the daring navigators of the uncharted air routes. The passage of a few years may see scores of commercial aerial liners, far greater than the pioneer R-34, sumptuously appointed, bearing crowds of men and women, on business or pleasure bent, from the metropolises of America to the capitals of Europe in half the time that the trip by ocean greyhound now requires, and with equal comfort.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

Much of the voyage was made above banks of clouds in the still fastnesses of the aerial void, while below storms lashed the face of the waters.



INTERNATIONAL FILM

Laying the course in the "chart house." The monster dirigible was guided to its goal by sun and stars, and by wireless direction finders.

WHEN is Paris Paris? For every traveler and for every native of Paris the city before the war was a different city from the Paris of today. The demobilized poilu finds the city different, but still interesting with "catch" between doughboys going on in the Champs Elysées. In the garden of the Tuileries this summer they are batting flies, and crowds of poilus gather to watch. Swarms of our doughboys flock to the Louvre to behold the Venus de Milo on a Sunday afternoon, and that lady has nowadays little privacy at any time. For the American soldier the Venus is a fine beginning toward an education in beauty, but the crowd around her is hardly a sign that Paris is Paris. Strolling through the museums you are certain to come upon a doughboy who has scorned the railing or chains that protect the throne chairs of, say, Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze, and is occupying one of those chairs himself. Certainly for the doughboy in the throne chair nothing is quite so Parisian as his amiable self!

For the Parisian the difference between Paris of this summer and the Paris of years before the war may be due to the preponderance of blue and khaki in the streets and to *la vie chère*, which means the high cost of living. For your young and romantic traveler Paris has been different for another reason—the absence of the "midinettes." In large numbers the midinette left Paris during the war. Now she has returned; her numbers are increasing. Her gay spirit is in evidence along the Boulevards, in the parks, in the Rue de la Paix and the Rue St. Honoré. Paris is more like Paris.

Before the war there was centered in Paris the great industry called "confections of Paris." This industry supplied the whole civilized world with styles and models in woman's wearing apparel—and it was even said that the barbarians of some savage countries got their notions in dress from Paris. The industry was centered at first about a few great houses of international reputation, and gradually spread to hundreds of others, some large and some small, and the trade lured foreign buyers to come to Paris for better styles, cheaper goods and cheaper prices.

The handmaiden of this industry was the midinette. The reputation for French goods had been based on hand work in contrast with machine work; and it was the labor of the midinette bought at a very cheap price that enabled the trade to develop. The midinette is a girl from fourteen to twenty-four, possibly Parisian by birth, or perhaps one of the thousands from the provinces who come to Paris to seek their livelihood in this occupation. The midinettes have been apostrophized by French writers, poets and novelists, and made known even to Americans by the students of the Latin Quarter in antebellum days. During the war thousands of them were employed in munitions factories, and the thousands who remained in Paris were oppressed, as was all Paris, by the gloom and besetting sadness of the strife. The "return of the midinette" refers not only to the fact that those who were in the munition factories are now back in their old trade, but to the reappearance of the *esprit* and gladness and *chic*-ness that was characteristic of the midinette. She is again taking her place in the pleasant life of Paris. But she is a new midinette, a more independent being, a unionized midnette!

The typical bright little midinette before the war earned about ninety francs a month, on which by close saving she could live even apart from her family. But in some cases her temperament and her lower bourgeois moral code permitted her something of indiscretion. Sometimes she became the *petite femme* of some clerk or even a wealthy young Frenchman to whom she gave the comforts of home without the obligations of home-making being assumed by either. Often these relations were happy; literature has represented some of them as ideal—as long as they lasted. Such an indiscretion did not necessarily prevent the midinette from marrying some one else in the end nor from becoming a very lovable and drolly *femme de maison*.

On the streets in the old days almost any time of year one was sure to see great numbers of the midinettes. They were always chic, for they were possessed of a skill that could make what looked like a robe out of a carpet and a hat out of a piece of ribbon. Their occupation was seasonal, and when they had nothing else to do they would "promenade."

Now promenading is the great pastime of Parisians. It means so much to the French that some writers say that whenever there is danger of revolution in Paris the government simply declares a *jour de fête*, which is equivalent to proclaiming a day for promenading. Then the Parisians walk off their ebullient spirits, and the government is saved! On any such day the pastry shops would be filled with midinettes and the boulevards

When Paris is Paris

The Return of the Charming Midinette, the Working Girl Whose Efforts Helped to Win the War

By M. K. WISEHART

would be thronged with what Miss Jane Addams calls the "spirit of joy in the city streets." The gaiety of the midinette is of the same temperament that made the phrase *c'est viel!* (American equivalent: "this is the life!") and *c'est la guerre!*

One hears three derivations for the term "midinette." "Midi" means noon, and the midinettes flock the



Thousands of girls who had been employed in the shops of the famous couturiers, and who went to work in munition factories on the outbreak of war, are now returning to Paris to take up their former employment, adding color and charm to the boulevards.

streets and cheap restaurants at noontime. Midinette is also said to have been the name of the small luncheon the girl-worker could afford at noon, and later to have been applied to the worker herself. Again, midinette is said to have first referred to the little skipping half-step so characteristic of these cheerful workers. In any case, for many strangers in Paris and for many Frenchmen the midinettes have been one of the most characteristic features of Parisian life—characteristic because of their bright, quaint gaiety.

When the war came the "confections" industry was greatly hampered. The chief men in the business were mobilized. Fifteen or twenty per cent. of the midinettes found themselves in the munition factories; others returned to their homes in the provinces to care for the farm and the family in the place of their fathers and brothers. Paris was concerned with something besides fashions, and many of the midinettes who remained turned to other occupations. They found themselves tending store in the front room of the *boutique*, the French shopkeeper's little place of business, or in the State service, or in the many occupations that opened to women during the war; she became the host-mistress, car conductor or metro *contrôle*. Immediately after the armistice buyers in great numbers turned their eyes toward Paris and the business of the *couturières* was mobilized for peace.

Two of our lieutenants, passing along the Champs Elysées the other day, had a pleasant encounter that suggests what the midinettes were like before the war and what they will be like now that the gloom of war is passing away. Two little midinettes, each wearing a smart black veil, were coming toward the lieutenants. The girls were bubbling with laughter, and just in front of the lieutenants they jostled each other across the sidewalk so that it was natural for the lieutenants to speak.

"What are you doing today?"

"We're promenading, it's such a beautiful day."

"Do you do this often? Aren't you working?" inquired one of the lieutenants.

"When it's such beautiful weather we can't work."

"How long have you worked?"

"I have worked four years," said one of the midinettes. "I was married a month before the war and gave up my place. The day war was declared my husband was mobilized and I went back to my place. He was killed. To-day I walked out when we struck."

"Are you on strike? What are you striking for and who are your leaders?"

"We didn't have any leaders. We were all leaders. It was such a beautiful day we couldn't work. We asked the patron for a holiday, but as he wouldn't give it to us, we struck."

"How do you get along with the patron now?"

"Better than before the war. We treat with the patrons by a committee, and he has to give us better wages. Now they have to pay us on a *jour de fête*. How I wish another king would come to Paris, for we'd have a *jour de fête* and promenade all day!"

"Do you find that the better wages you get cover the high cost of living?"

"My shoes cost three times as much as before. My hats, my dresses, I make them."

During the chat one of the girls had opened her reticule and there in the Champs Elysées had pieced together some remnants of ribbon, fur and lace gathered in the shop where she worked. Of these she had made a sort of headdress, and now she put it on.

"Is it pretty?" she asked. "How do you like it?"

Then the lieutenants noticed that the midinettes were dressed in simple black frocks with narrow and effective-looking belts, with lines that might have belonged to a five-hundred dollar dress. They wore small, trim hats made from a black piece of goods. Ribbons were drawn tight through the hats and they looked like Paris models. Their shoes were of the French kind, not of good leather, high, tightly laced, with short vamps and flaring ribbons for laces.

"You are so clever," said one of the lieutenants, "that I wish you'd make some division marks for me. Will you?"

"We'll do it," agreed the midinettes, and they went to the apartment where the lieutenants lived.

The silk for the division insignia was furnished from the reticule by one of the midinettes. While the girls bent over their work they talked gaily in a soft slang jargon of swiftly running phrases, not such French as the student knows, but a French that puzzled the lieutenants so that they had to ask the meaning of some words, such as *chichi* (one who thinks he's more than he is; swelled head), *épatant* (stunning), *flafra* (about the same as *chichi*).

And while they worked the little midinettes didn't talk so much about dress and "fellows" as they did about what was going on in Paris. They told the stories of plays in the theaters. One talked about the English writings she had read in French; and she had read Edgar Allan Poe, for she told the story of "The Tell-Tale Heart," to which her child companion thrilled sympathetically. About the theater they could talk only from a knowledge gained from reviews in the newspapers, but they remembered very well what they had read and had decided preferences for the various plays as represented to them in reviews.

When the divisional insignia were made the lieutenants wanted to pay for the work which had been very cleverly done. But the girls refused, and explained:

"C'était pour la gentillesse!" (We've done it just to be nice.)

"If you won't let me pay you, will you let me kiss you?" asked one of the lieutenants.

"No!" returned both of the girls speaking together.

"Why not?"

"Why should you want to kiss us?"

"Because—because I do."

"La raison le plus fort c'est le meilleur!" (The strongest reason is the best), laughed one of the midinettes, still refusing; and this maxim the lieutenants thought was a quip until later they found that it was a quotation from La Fontaine.

Still laughing over the maxim the midinettes departed, saying:

"Now we must go home so we won't be late for dinner or our mothers will scold us."

Our lieutenants had chanced upon two of the gay little spirits who used to flock the streets of Paris by the thousands and will do so again in the same happy, harmless mood.

That is not to say that the midinette is unchanged by the experiences of the war. Probably the conditions and outlook of any one class of American workers has not been so fundamentally changed by the war as that of the Paris midinettes.

It has given them all an increased wage. This has given them a new conception of what it means to be economi-

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Doughboys Visit an Arab Village

Sketches by C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE, LESLIE'S Staff Artist



Zorava



The old Arab village in the center of the town of Oran traces its lineage back to the days of Carthage. In the tenth century, it was considered the most dangerous nest of sea pirates of all the Mediterranean coast. It is here that ships sailing from Marseilles with home-going Yanks put in for coal, and stay for several days while the ships are loaded. The first American landing parties in native row-boats manned by turbaned Moslems consist of M. P. forces which police the scorchingly hot streets. Then the little place fills up with doughboys searching for bead necklaces and beaten-silver anklets of Arab manufacture; visiting the coffee houses, where they sit cross-legged on the floor, to the slow throbbing music of flute and drum amid the prayers of the Mohammedans as the sun goes behind the mosque.

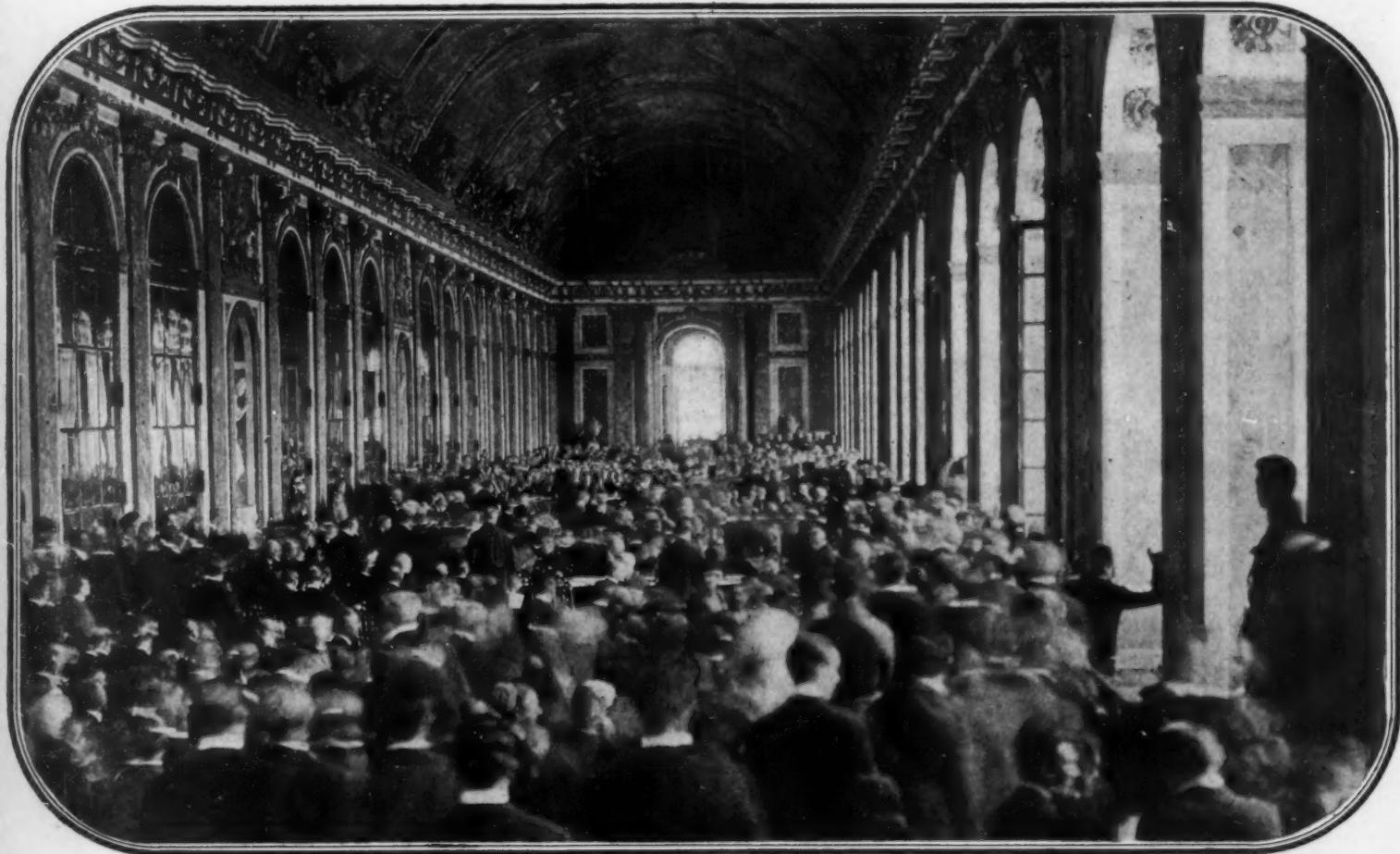


Reck on his
mat at the coffee house
wearing two, war crosses



The Greatest Moment in History

Exclusive Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondents



The signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles on June 28th formally ended the greatest war in the history of the world, and as the German delegates attached their signatures the thoughts of many turned back to the days of 1871 when Bismarck imposed his stern conditions on the French delegates in that same hall.



The empty Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles after conclusion of the great event for which a whole world waited. A view of the peace signing room after the last delegate and visitor had taken every scrap which could possibly serve as a souvenir—from ink-wells to the tabs from the camera film packs.

"THE prompt shipment of food from America in generous quantities has saved large sections of Europe from universal anarchy. Bread has proved a better weapon than lead in fighting the wave of Bolshevism, which for a time threatened to engulf practically the entire continent." This was the significant statement made to me by one of the high officials in the Food Administration, which is accomplishing such a wonderful work all over eastern and central Europe today. Since I heard these words, almost three months ago, I have had an excellent opportunity to test the truth of the statement.

The extent of the distress which prevails upon this sadly disturbed continent is scarcely realized in the United States. I have visited eight of the newly created or greatly disfigured old states which were aligned against the Allies. It does not seem possible that such fearful economic conditions could exist upon a continent which has always prided itself upon being the real cradle of civilization. The fact that the condition will be a continuous one for at least another year, and that our efforts up to the present time can only be classed as a sort of first aid to the needy, accentuates the significance of this unprecedented world problem.

What Our Uniform Means

The plain khaki of the American uniform expresses approaching succor for the distress superinduced by the hasty action of war-mad rulers and alleviation for the suffering ones, since the actual distribution of food has been wholly under the management of army officers. A splendid body of men are the colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, non-coms and privates who are devoting their energies toward the tremendous problem placed upon their shoulders. They approach the momentous task in the strenuous way characteristic of the American, laboring far into the night, even when the officials of the people to be benefited are content with five or six hours of intermittent application.

The officers have their periods of discouragement. I am surprised that some of them do not abandon the assignment in despair, for they would be justified in doing so. At the ports labor troubles are almost continuous. No sooner has one demand been granted than another, either for shorter hours, more wages or increased food allowance follows. These men apparently have no concern for the thousands of others, fellow countrymen though they be, for whom this food is intended. The officials are negligent in furnishing the necessary cars or locomotives. The workmen must be continuously watched or large quantities will disappear. Delegations call upon them complaining that the distribution is not fair, when they are doing the very best that human effort and human sagacity can do. Local officials become disgruntled and will not cooperate. It is seldom indeed that someone goes out of his way to express real appreciation of the unselfish work that these men are trying to perform, and in which they are succeeding in a truly marvelous way.

A Tremendous Problem

The amount of foodstuffs which have already been distributed is almost beyond comprehension. The problem expands rather than diminishes. Each new estimate is greater than the one preceding. An accurate appraisal of the needs is impossible, for Russia is the great unknown quantity. It is the X of the problem presented, and it has a greater significance than is generally realized, for this X comprises half of the continent.

Until Russia is pacified and normal conditions resume that great country of unrest and cradle of irresponsible radicalism will remain a menace to the whole of Europe and a weight upon the entire civilized world. In normal times the fertile steppes provided the sustenance of the continent to as high as forty per cent. Until Bolshevism is restrained and its international propaganda halted the war which began in 1914 can never end, for armed forces must be maintained all along the border. Thus it is that the former land of the absolute czars holds the real key to the European situation, and Americans must not blind themselves to the plain facts.

Summer vegetables will assist in alleviating the food situation. Potatoes, beans, peas and other nutritious products of the gardener will do their part in sustaining life. But how about the long winter? There must be a great storage of grain and tremendous supplies of meats and dairy products. Are they in sight? The answer is

Bread or Lead!

Checking Bolshevism by Feeding a Starving Continent

By NEVIN O. WINTER

in the negative. Germany will produce all that is humanly possible for the soil of that country to produce, as I can bear witness to, if the season is a favorable one. Of Czechoslovakia and German Austria the same may be said, but their available area is more limited. But Jugoslavia and Hungary and Rumania will not produce the large quantities of grain to export to neighboring countries that have been customary, for they have

believe that practically the whole of Russia, at least the cities, will present the same problem when opened to relief organizations. The conditions in Petrograd are terrible. Southern Russia, the Ukraine and the Cossack country, are probably in slightly better condition, for there is more cultivated land and the soil is much more fertile. Every edible root and succulent grass is being utilized to provide sustenance. In the remote sections of Finland, relief

investigators found the people living largely upon the inside bark of young trees. Thousands of young trees from which all the bark had been scraped were mute evidence of this fact. It is an inhospitable country, where there can be little food raised because of the severity of the weather and the unfertile soil.

The scarcity of food and draught animals in itself presents one of the most serious problems for the future, since they cannot be replaced quickly. The peasants must soon have horses or oxen to cultivate the land. There must be a plentiful supply of cows; otherwise there will not be milk for children and invalids, butter to supply the needed fat, or cheese to provide the proteins demanded by nature. It requires about three years to develop a horse, cow or steer to the point where it's really useful, and the number of breeding animals is too inadequate to entirely replace the want within a period of three years.

Live Stock the Great Need

One sees the diminished supply of cattle everywhere. In Czechoslovakia the requisitions of the army absorbed practically one fourth of the steers and cows. In Poland the loss is probably as great, and even in Hungary the situation is not much better. Finland, formerly a dairy country almost rivaling Denmark, is not able to export any butter. The desert region of France must also be taken into consideration in estimating food conditions, for the production of the battle-scarred sections of France meant much for that country's prosperity as well.

The problem of feeding Europe would be simpler if the financial condition were different. If all these needy and impoverished countries had money or liquid assets which would establish the necessary credit, the food situation might solve itself. High prices might stimulate sufficient increased production in the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina to produce sufficient food to preserve life. But cash will be demanded by the producer and must be procured from somewhere. Whether it can be done or not is doubtful.

German Austria, with Vienna containing a quarter of the population and with much unproductive soil, will be far from self supporting. She will be saddled with a heavy debt as a result of the war. Jugoslavia's needs are great and the country is newly formed, with despoiled Serbia as the nucleus. Hungary has suffered heavily from her attack of Bolshevism, even if the attack has not been so acute as that of Russia. Czechoslovakia is even more thickly populated than Germany, and must import much food. Poland's demands are multitudinous, for the country was robbed and stripped of almost everything of value by advancing and retreating armies, and her anti-Bolshevik army expense is large. Finland's four millions are largely dependent upon imported foods.

Vast Demand for Raw Materials

You may scarcely know where Estonia, Lettland and Lithuania are, but each has a government that demands recognition and millions of subjects who have wants. Reclaimed Russia will have nothing but undeveloped resources to offer to the world for her accumulated wants, and a heavy debt which will be a first claim upon them. I am leaving Germany out of consideration. Germany is resourceful enough to meet the situation unaided. In addition to food and actual human necessities, the demands of these countries for raw materials for their factories will be almost incalculable. If the factories do not operate the employees cannot purchase the necessities, and horrible destitution will result.

The question of financing the old but almost wrecked states, as well as those just placed upon the map by the Peace Conference, must be solved. Shall food be refused starving people because their governments have no gold to pay for it? Shall the raw materials for the operation of the factories so essential to the prosperity of such a country as Czechoslovakia be withheld for lack of cash to settle with the producer? These are problems toward which the keenest intellects must devote themselves.

Thousands Begging for Food

I have seen crowds of people surround the food officials and Red Cross workers that would melt the heart of the adamant. Women beg piteously, some with copious tears and others with undimmed eyes, for food for the almost starving children who cling to their skirts. They request nothing for themselves. Thousands are being fed in soup kitchens placed in operation by the Red Cross or local organizations, as the simplest method of relieving the distress on a large scale. There is every reason to



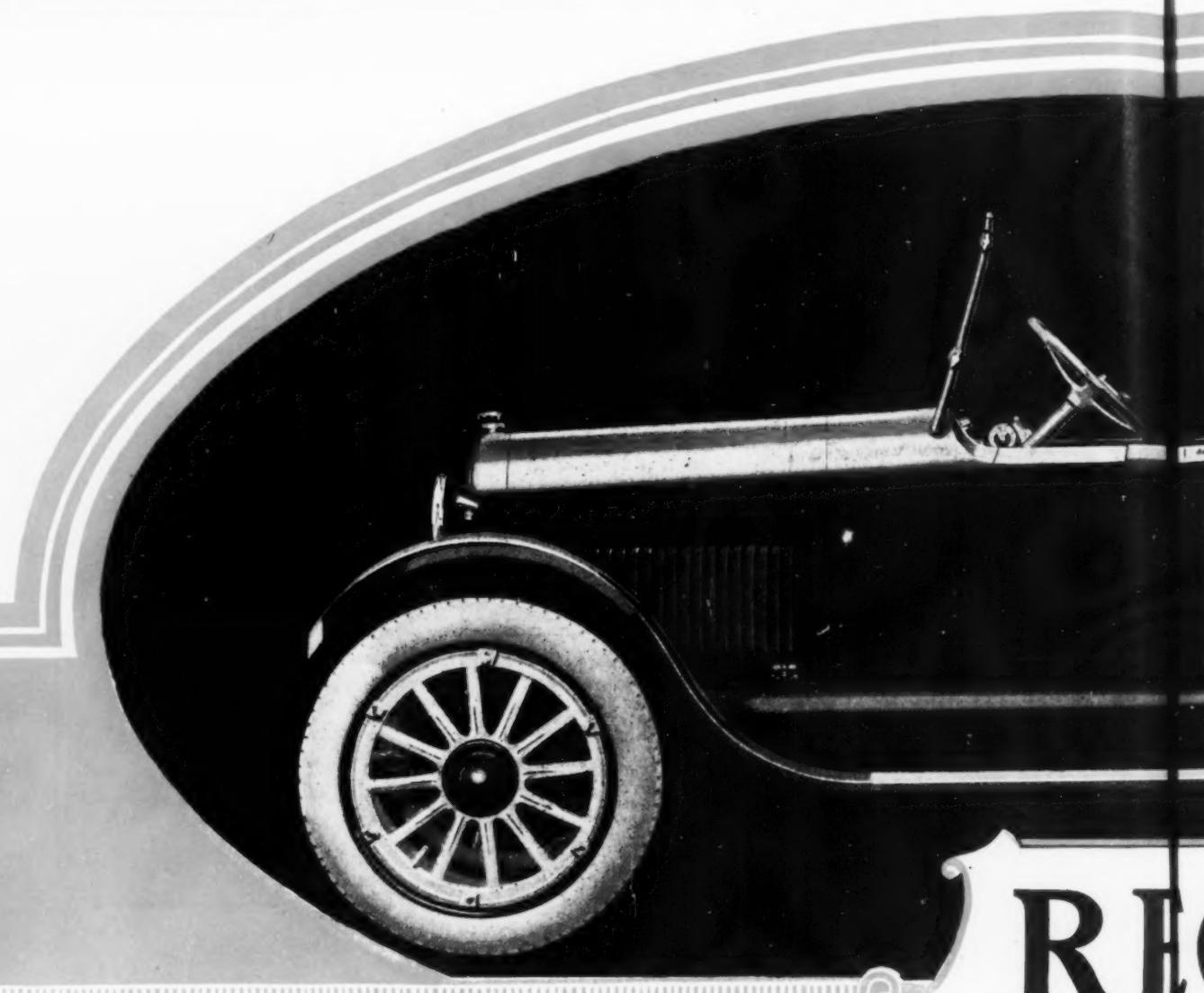
The typhus epidemic in Poland has not taken all the joy out of life. These children were caught by the photographer going through a mock battle, while the elder folks smiled apportioningly. The contestants are wearing crude garments of sheepskin. These people have been fed with American food.

not recovered from the demoralization of the war. Hundreds of thousands of the rich acres of Poland are uncultivated because the Grand Duke Nicholas drove the peasants away during his famous strategic retreat.

And Russia? From whence will come her forty per cent. contribution to Europe's food supply the coming year? I have been around much of the border of Russia, as near as it was possible to get without practically qualifying as a radical sympathizer. I have talked with the officials of the Food Administration at Lemberg, Cracow, Warsaw, Lubau, Revel and Helsingfors, as well as with many who have returned from interior Russia, including natives, returned prisoners, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers, and the composite picture presented is a distressing one. When Pinsk, Pskoff, Riga, Vilna, Grodno and other cities were freed from the Bolshevik rule, the most terrible conditions presented themselves to the earliest investigators who entered. I have myself been an eye-witness in a number of instances. Those who have returned from interior Russia report that the cultivation of the soil is generally upon a greatly reduced scale. The peasants are farming their communal holdings and patches of the great estates confiscated by them. But it was from the large estates whence came the export crop and also the sustenance for Petrograd, Moscow, Karkov, Kiev, Odessa, and the other cities. They have neither the inclination, energy, draught animals, farm implements or necessary seed to cultivate the land on the scale demanded by conditions. Their horizon is confined to the communal village and its interests. They are still like children. The peasants are at present rejoicing in absolute liberty, but their outlook has not been sufficiently broadened to meet the demands presented by changed conditions. One feels safe in saying that one year or even two years will not greatly alter the situation.

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REO

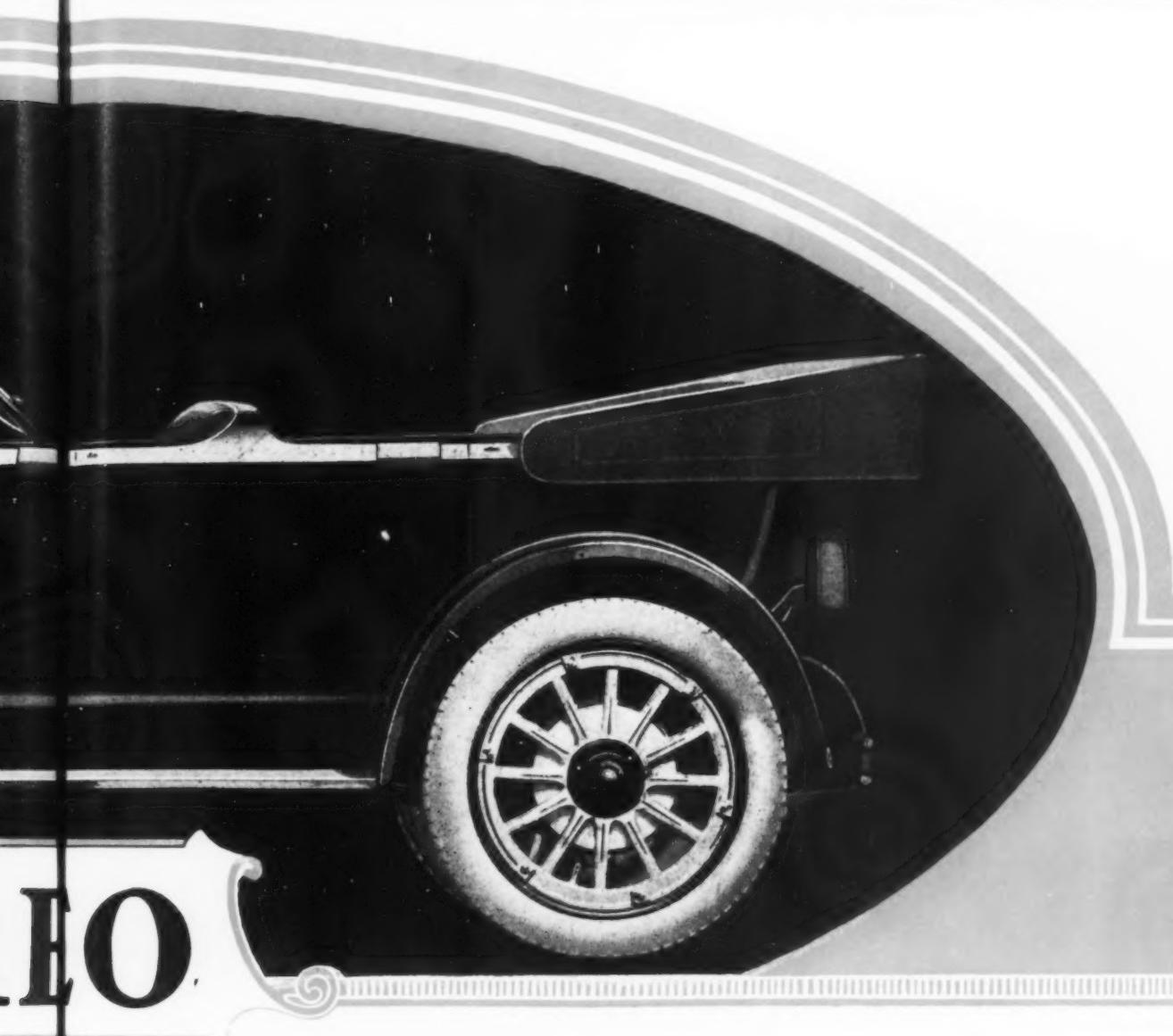
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pany Lansing, Michigan

United China Demands Her Rights

The Story of a Nation-wide Strike Which Results in the Downfall of the Cabinet

By PEGGY HULL.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Hull, the author of this article, was in China during the remarkable strike started by the students of that country. She had just returned from seven months in Siberia, where she visited the American Expeditionary Forces in their various posts. Miss Hull was the first woman writer to receive credentials from the War Department.

CHINA throbs under a new hope. For the first time in the history of their struggle for a democracy the people are united. The millions have demanded as one the dismissal of the Peking officials, who, they believe, have betrayed their country. The merchants, the students, the bankers, the laborers and the coolies agreed without dissension that Japanese interest, Japanese influence and Japanese trade must be barred from China, and the Chinese who sold the richest territory to the Japanese removed from office and punished.

If the American representatives at the Peace Conference had given the Germans, or any other power, the State of Connecticut, the people of the United States would understand with what horror and resentment the Chinese learned that Shantung had been given to the Japanese.

D. V. Lee, president of the Shanghai Students' Union and a professor of wide reputation, gives the following explanation of the Japanese boycott and the strike which paralyzed industries, schools and general commerce for six days:

"On the anniversary of the Twenty-one Demands, when the Chinese were in mourning because of the shame their country had suffered at the hands of Japan, news arrived that China had been defeated at the Paris Peace Conference. Since the signing of the armistice, China had consoled herself with hopes that she would have an opportunity to develop as a nation, that wrongs which she had suffered from militarism while the nations of the world were fighting militarism in Europe would be righted. But China's hope died under the news from Paris.

"In Peking was a government alleged to be corrupt. In one year it had borrowed \$220,000,000 from Japan, ceding to her the richest lands. Coal mines, iron mines, forests, future railroad rights, control of the army, control of finances, control of the few great industries of the country, were thrown away for a mess of pottage.

"Throughout the world like the voice of a prophet has gone the word of Woodrow Wilson strengthening the weak and giving courage to the struggling. And the Chinese people have heard. They have been told that their 4000-year-old doctrine that peace is the greatest of all aims of a nation has become the slogan of mankind.

Chinese student addressing merchants and laborers from doorway of store, which closed in sympathy with the movement.



PEGGY HULL

They have been told that in the dispensation to be made after the war unmilitaristic nations like China would have an opportunity to develop their culture, their industry, their civilization, unhampered. They have been told that secret covenants and forced agreements would not be recognized.

"The masses of the people looked toward Peking. There they suspected were corruption and treason. They looked toward Paris. There they found that a compromise had been made because of the question of Fiume and of racial discrimination. There was no hope there. Their own enlightened young men who had studied abroad were inadequately prepared to offer a practical plan to save the country. The merchants lacked initiative; they were looking for a leader. And the leadership came from Chinese-trained school boys and school girls ready to sacrifice their future careers, liberty and life that China might continue to exist. The students of China refused to study, refused to participate in the usual affairs of life until China was free. They demanded immediate restitution of the rights of China and the immediate democratization of the government.

"The students of Shanghai gathered in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate. They demanded the dismissal of the officials, Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang, the return of Tsingtao to China or effective guarantees by the Allied nations that Japan would make such a return within a reasonable time, and that the Twenty-one Demands and other secret treaties between the Peking militarists and the Japanese would be renounced.

"Immediately the Shanghai Students' Union was organized. It consists of eighty-three schools in Shanghai and represents 20,000 students, including 2,000 girls. Similar action was taken in Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Canton, Hangchow, Soochow, Ningpo and other cities.

The Peking organization became particularly effective. Peking Government University has during the past year become the intellectual center of China. The students of this university were the first to strike for Chinese freedom. The Government threatened, cajoled, intimidated, attempted to bribe them, but the students would not return to their desks as long as alleged traitors remained in power.

"Then the students marched to the house of Tsao Ju-lin. They found the chief object of their censure, China's minister to Japan, and a Japanese in his company, and on Tsao's wall was a portrait of the Mikado. The students went wild. Tsao Ju-lin ran away and Chang Chung-hsiang was beaten almost to death. This demonstration awakened the entire student body of China. In every city the students went on strike.

Continued on page 154

Anti-Japanese agitation. Students of common schools of Shanghai joining in parade.



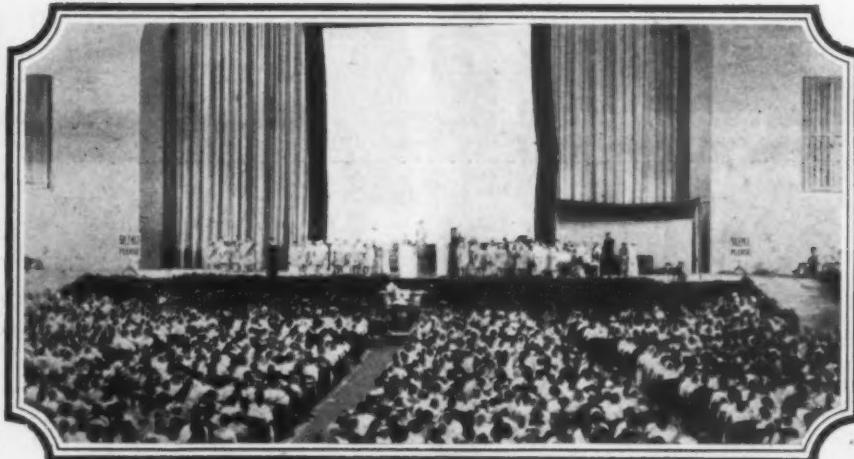
British infantry tearing down posters of an inflammatory nature during the strike.

Millions to Enlighten the World

By JOHN A. SLEICHER



A representative of India. One of the many quaint types showing the extent of the missionary work.



The interior of the auditorium showing the Wayfarers Pageant. This was one of the most popular features of the Centenary and was witnessed with deep interest by hundreds of thousands of visitors.



Another type which has been reached by the American missionary in his work throughout the globe.



The official announcer was a striking figure in his gaudy-colored costume.



Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Director General of the Centenary.



The beautiful entrance gate to the Centenary grounds.



The monument which marks the birthplace of American foreign missions. The movement was born during a hayata's prayer meeting at Williams College, in 1806.



The representation of a funeral procession in India.



Corporal Hardy, the last survivor of Commodore Perry's famous expedition to Japan, was an interesting figure to visitors at the Centenary. He is 83 years old.

SOMETHING has just happened in this country that has never happened before, but which is bound to happen again. An exposition has been held on a magnificent scale at the cost of \$1,000,000, with the single purpose of advancing the cause of civilization through Christian Missions all over the world. It was the work of the largest missionary organization in the world, with the largest income and largest membership. Methodism was planted in

the United States one hundred and fifty years ago, by Francis Asbury, who had been sent to this country by John Wesley. An equestrian statue of Bishop Asbury in bronze will shortly be erected in Washington not far from a statue of Roger Williams, the first of American Baptists.

The missionary exposition idea was largely the thought and creation of a very remarkable man, a layman of the Methodist

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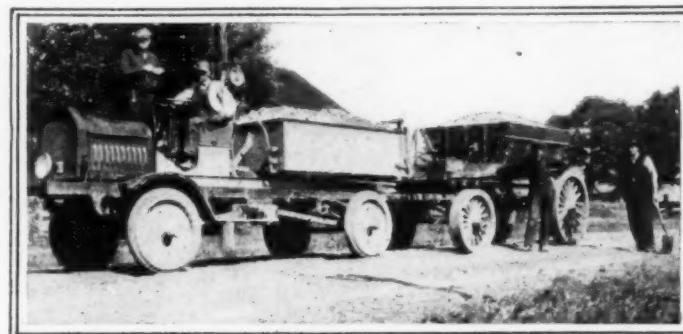


A portion of the fleet of army trucks which is on its way from Washington to the Pacific Coast in the interest of recruiting for the Motor Transport Corps. About 60 trucks, motorcycles and officers' cars are included in the fleet, as well as repair, tank and supply trucks.

Peace Work for War Trucks Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



A type of truck and trailer which should show 100% efficiency in highway construction work. Unfortunately, the majority of the trucks furnished by the War Department for good roads construction are not provided with dump bodies.

published a statement to the effect that but few of these trucks would ever reach the public via the auction block, and that the manufacturers need have no undue fear of competition with Uncle Sam.

Recently the War Department has announced its policy of transferring to the Postoffice Department all of the trucks needed for the maintenance of the present mail-truck delivery and collection routes and the establishment of others. The Postoffice Department has requisitioned some 10,000 of the Army trucks for this purpose, and again the rumors flew that the remaining 28,000 or 30,000 would be dumped on the market. The situation

was a difficult one, for economy demanded that the War Department put any surplus trucks to some efficient use. The three-quarter billion dollar Federal and State highway program seemed to offer the only solution of the difficulty of the truck manufacturer and the road builder, and the public at large were pleased with the decision of the War Department to turn over to the various States, for use in highway construction, as many of the remaining 30,000 as were needed. Already approximately fifty per cent. have been delivered to the States in addition to extensive road-building equipment consisting of road rollers, stone crushers, concrete mixers, industrial railway track, steam shovels and the like.

But, Utopian as such a plan seemed, it is not without its unfavorable features and we should not expect the roads program to be completed immediately because of the assistance rendered us by the trucks at the disposal of the War Department. Unfortunately, regardless of the wonderful repair facilities existing in some of the Motor Transport Corps repair camps, the Government will not guarantee the condition of the trucks, and is distributing them in certain allotments to the States where they are

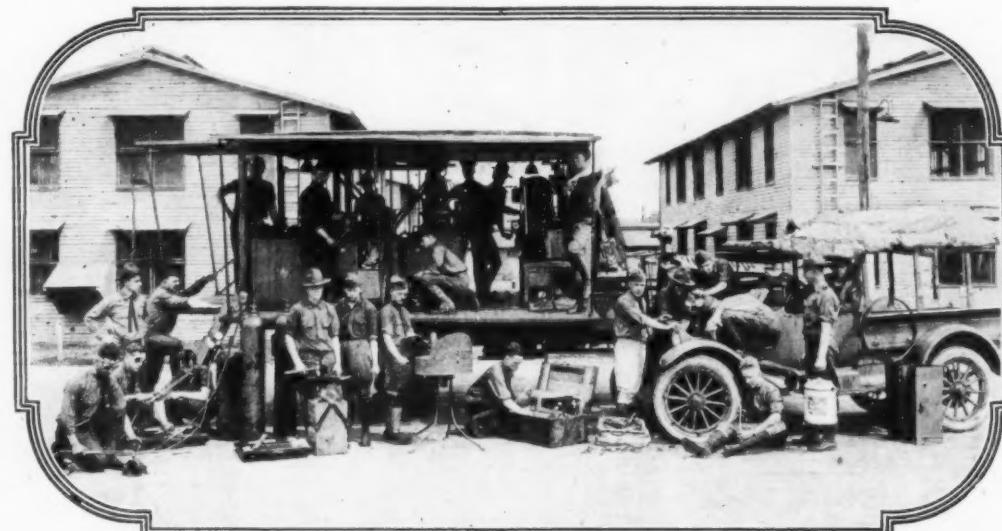
most vitally needed in a manner which in some instances transforms the vehicles from an asset into a liability. Government trucks receive hard usage, and while the majority, it is hoped, will be delivered in excellent condition, several instances have been brought to our notice in which an unduly large percentage of the trucks have been unable to proceed under their own power, and in which repairs and replacements will cost nearly as much as the purchase of a new vehicle. In addition, but few of the trucks are provided with the type of body suitable for road work, and therefore, although the States pay the Government nothing more than the cost of transportation, the vehicles cannot be viewed as a gift.

With nearly 30,000 trucks turned over to the various State Highways Departments, instances will be encountered in which the modern motor truck may not "make good" in road construction. We trust, however, that local communities will not judge the modern motor truck as a whole by its performance in certain isolated instances. The truck or fleet of trucks in question may not be adapted in size or type to the work in hand, it may be sadly in need of repair, or the Highways Department of the State or County to which it has been delivered may not be in a position to operate the trucks intelligently. Road commissioners and contractors may even prefer to purchase new trucks outright as representing an actual saving in expense compared with the heterogeneous fleet donated to them. In fact, local service facilities and other

TURN about is fair play; the automobile industry helped Uncle Sam to win the war, and now the War Department is, unintentionally perhaps, helping the automobile industry to train men who may eventually fill the factories, repair shops and garages, and add to the designing genius of the country.

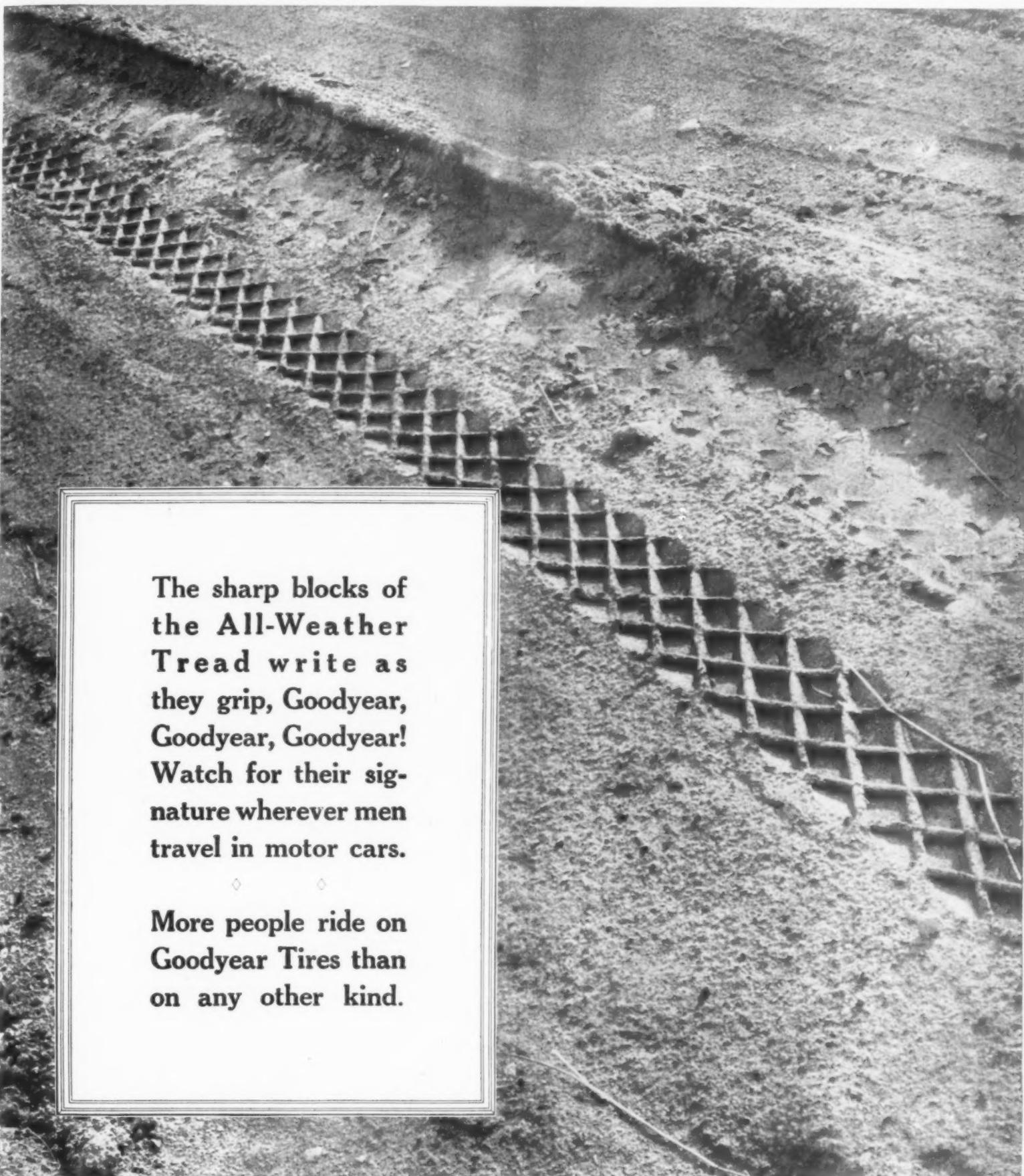
Sixty army motor trucks, motorcycles and officers' cars recruited from the Motor Transport Corps and in charge of 200 officers and men of this important branch of the service, have started on a transcontinental trip from Washington to the Pacific Coast via the Lincoln Highway. This trip will proceed as nearly as possible under self-sustaining war conditions, and is intended to serve as a striking demonstration of the completeness of the organization of the Motor Transport Corps, and the wonderful facilities which it offers as a training school for any young man interested in choosing any branch of the automotive industry as his life work. Primarily, this trip is to secure recruits for the Motor Transport Corps to replace the drafted men who are receiving their discharges as rapidly as possible, but it also represents the nucleus around which the War Department is developing Reserve Officers Training Classes for Motor Transport work in some of the leading universities of the country. Thus many of our college students will be offered the opportunity to include military instruction in Motor Transport Corps work as a part of their university training. When this course is finished they become Reserve Officers of the Motor Transport Corps, and thus the man securing only a general college education will be as well provided for as is the recruit who devotes his entire time to the Motor Transport Corps work, and who is thoroughly instructed at the Government's expense in one or all of the sixty-eight different trades connected with the automotive industry. Truly, the Motor Transport Corps represents one of the few institutions in which a man is provided with clothing, board and lodging, and is paid a fair wage in addition to receiving expert instruction in a highly-developed trade.

But, on its peace-time footing the Motor Transport Corps can use but a small proportion of the trucks which the automobile industry prepared during the last year of the war. Out of the tens of thousands on hand ready for shipment, or previously employed in active service in cantonments, the transcontinental truck train and the training companies of the colleges will use but a small percentage. This has created a situation which has been viewed with alarm by some manufacturers because of the opinion on the part of many prospective purchasers that the War Department would sell these trucks at sacrifice prices. More than six months ago, however, LESLIE'S



Repairs will be made on the road by means of the wonderfully complete repair trucks on which are mounted all types of machinery, and welding and forge outfits which might be required to keep the trucks in service. The power for operating the various machinery is derived either from the engine which drives the truck, or from a central power-generating truck supplying current to the doors or so repair devices. The extending portions of the floor and top of the truck form the sides, so that when all machines are stowed away the vehicle is scarcely larger than a small-sized moving van.

Concluded on page 150



The sharp blocks of
the All-Weather
Tread write as
they grip, Goodyear,
Goodyear, Goodyear!
Watch for their sig-
nature wherever men
travel in motor cars.

◆ ◆ ◆
More people ride on
Goodyear Tires than
on any other kind.

This is an actual photograph of the impression left
on a dirt road by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

Copyright 1919 by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOOD  **YEAR**
AKRON

A Fiume Friend of Italy's

KIRTLAND

A Christian Endeavorer's Great Work

A NOTABLE achievement in social welfare service is that of Karl Lehmann, Chattanooga, Tenn., Southern States secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

The objective of 1,000 new societies in five years has been surpassed by the formation of 2,000 in about half that time. The society has now five field workers in the South. Twenty-one thousand Southern Christian Endeavor boys who entered the service are coming back bringing new life into the work.

There are now 7,000 members of school and college Christian Endeavor Societies in the South; with societies in schools for the deaf and blind; in orphanages, jails, convict camps, prisons, the Leper Colony, tuberculosis sanatoriums and other institutions.

Ninety-five per cent. of all the churches in the South have preaching services only once a month, because of denominational bars and of rural conditions. The Christian Endeavor Societies are strengthening and binding together these weak, divided congregations, and are doing a great social work for young people in Southern towns and villages.

KIRTLAND
Posed for LESLIE'S*Two Eminent Sons of Britain*

TWO of the most respected personages in the British Empire were recently snapshoted while sitting in the park at Versailles by Lucian Swift Kirtland, LESLIE'S staff correspondent in France. They are the Right Honorable Arthur Balfour, British Foreign Minister and delegate to the Peace Conference, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, a potent factor in winning the war. Mr. Balfour was himself formerly Prime Minister, but he has faithfully and efficiently served in the coalition cabinet under Lloyd George. He is one of the most cultured and polished gentlemen in Europe, and a philosopher and writer of exceptional ability. He has for many years striven to promote closer relations between Great Britain and the United States. He visited this country in 1917 as a special representative of his government, and instantly won the regard of all Americans. His mission to the United States had a marked effect in speeding up American wartime activities, and it conveyed to the Washington authorities much-needed information and advice which enabled us to avoid some of the serious mistakes made by the unprepared Allies. Field Marshal Haig is in the front rank of his profession, having successfully commanded the largest army ever arrayed under the British flag. New luster was added to Britain's military traditions by the gallantry and efficiency of the forces he directed.

A Camouflaged Correspondent

KIRTLAND

Will Raise a \$10,000,000 Victory Fund

TO raise by popular subscription \$10,000,000 for erecting a National Victory Memorial Building—which will link the battlefield triumphs of Washington and Pershing—is the worthy undertaking of the George Washington Memorial Association. Congress has donated the site, and the building's design has been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The auditorium will have a seating capacity for 7,000 persons. Here conventions will be held. The second floor will be a banquet hall, seating 700 persons. The third floor is designed for the allocation of rooms to each of the States of the Union and outlying territories under the jurisdiction of the United States. The fourth floor will be left without partitions, subject to division. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the Association, will direct the campaign to raise \$10,000,000. She will appeal for \$5 for every boy who went to war, and \$100 from every home that displays a gold star. Certificates and pins will be awarded to donors and their names perpetuated in the building. Mrs. Dimock was born in Boston, and before marriage was

Miss Susan Whitney; she resided in New York most of her life, removing to Washington five years ago.



AINE DUPONT



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It's soft and pliable—decreases in size as the tobacco is used—tobacco does not cake in the package—no digging it out with the finger. Keeps the tobacco in even better condition than tin. Now, don't you owe it to yourself to buy a package and give Tuxedo a trial? Not quite as much tobacco as in the tin, but—

10c



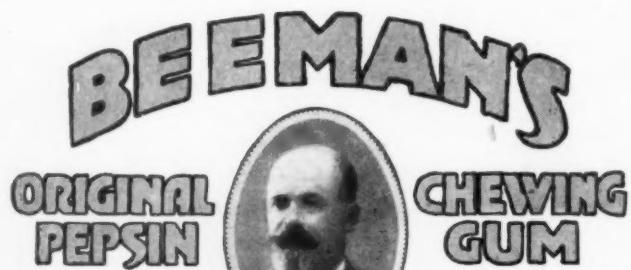
**Finest Burley Tobacco
Mellow-aged till perfect
Plus a dash of Chocolate**

"Your Nose Knows"

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco For Pipe and Cigarette

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED



Business efficiency and good digestion

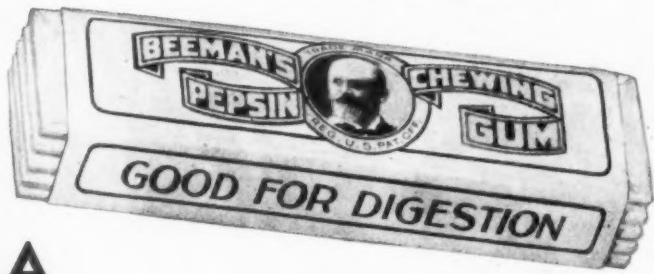
MANY a man in a position of authority is a failure because of his petulant, fault-finding manner to those under him. To his assistants his faults are attributable to a bad disposition. In reality his trouble may be wholly due to a bad digestion.

A man whose digestion is impaired, even slightly, is prone to be irritable, cross and annoyed by trifles. Under these conditions, he is unable to do his best work or obtain co-operation and the best work from those around him.

The whole efficiency of many an organization is often lowered by the digestive troubles of the "man at the top"—troubles due in many an instance to a fidelity to the business that has led him to eat his meals hastily, without proper mastication, or the slightest mental relaxation.

If such a man will pay strict attention to his diet, eat rationally and chew a stick of my original pepson gum for ten minutes after each meal his digestive troubles will disappear and there will be a noticeable increase in efficiency which will extend to the whole staff.

D. C. Beeman



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

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All Alliances Entangle

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

WETHER the argument against entangling alliances applies to the League of Nations or not, it is unquestionably valid as to the proposed Franco-Anglo-American treaty. Critics of the League of Nations ask, and they are justified in making the query, why France should demand additional protection when there is to be a League of Nations. "To those who sincerely believed," says Senator Borah, "that a League of Nations meant peace and the doing away of the old 'balance of power' and 'alliances for war,' the proposed special alliances must come as a rude awakening." Moreover President Wilson had condemned the "special alliance" policy, declaring "there can be no alliance within the general League of Nations"—The people, therefore, were unprepared to hear that he had yielded to the great pressure from France that she be given special protection in addition to that afforded by the League of Nations. The only differences between this alliance and those in the past that have been the plague of European diplomacy are that this agreement was made public as soon as proposed, and that it brings the United States for the first time into the field of special European alliances.

The French position is best expressed by the *Petit Parisien*, which says: "The League of Nations cannot operate immediately; years may go by before it really comes into force, and in the meantime France again may be the victim of aggression. The danger of aggression menaces France more than any country which is a member of the League, America being far away and England more than ever protected by the sea." The French press is not unanimous in support of all features of the treaty, while Italy is incensed that she has been excluded from the alliance. But the important consideration is, what will be the action of the United States Senate. Republican senators are against the proposed French treaty, and Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader of the League supporters, can't see the necessity of an "outside agreement to protect France if we are to accept the League of Nations." The senator says, however, that he does not mean to say he will vote against approving the agreement "since the United States has given its word to France along with Great Britain." As a matter of fact, has the United States given its word? This could not be until the Senate ratifies.

This country has great sympathy for France, and doubtless would never stand by and see her ruthlessly attacked, but it is another proposition to ask us to enter into a special European alliance. Both Britain and the United States must ratify the agreement to make it effective for either.

One Way Out

The London *Spectator*, while expressing regret that President Wilson had not pursued a more conciliatory attitude toward the Senate throughout the peace negotiations, says, in connection with the Senate's action upon the treaty, "We most sincerely hope that the President will succeed in his task, and that we shall not end the war tragedy by a greater tragedy." That greater tragedy is, of course, the possible rejection of the League of Nations covenant by the Senate. The *Spectator* then proceeds to propose a compromise by which the Senate might suggest amendments without destroying the League of Nations. "We feel that a great mistake has been made," says the *Spectator*, "in letting the issue ever become one of this kind. Since, however, it has been made so, the only thing is to pray that the good sense of the Senate and the American people may prevail even at the eleventh hour to rectify a dangerous blunder. And let us remember that in the details com-

promise is still possible. Nobody wants to suggest that the Senate have not the right to make amendments but must swallow the treaty whole, or not at all. Even if the treaty had to be ratified *pro forma* as it stands, it would be quite easy for the Great Powers concerned to pledge themselves to make the first act of the League of Nations a rectification of the terms in regard to particulars adjudged by the Senate to be inimical to the best interest of the United States."

A Jangle of Voices

The world's reaction to the treaty and the League of Nations makes interesting reading. "The world commences to breathe" is the declaration of Premier Venizelos of Greece. In Austria, Karolyi, Czerny, Apponyi and other leaders of the old régime predict new wars. The clerical *Reichspost* describes the peace as making Germany a vassal of France, adding, "Germany now stands at the head of the oppressed peoples of the world, which brings it more honor than when under imperial rule." Prof. Lammash, for a short time Chancellor in the dying hours of the Hapsburg Empire, accepts the League as a compromise, but one which "at least seems to be capable of development." The reactionary papers in Germany use President Wilson's departure from Europe as an occasion to pour out their wrath upon him, for blasting their hope to secure through him a soft peace. The *Tageblatt* says he is "derided by his allies." The Rome *Messaggero* says the treaty is "not a peace of ideal justice, but a peace of necessity," and the *Tribuna* blames President Wilson for making a "compromise brought about by the overbearing attitude of the strong toward the weak." Dr. Martinez, Director of Statistics of Argentina, praises the United States for having saved Europe, declaring our greatest service to be "in having sown ideals of peace, justice and equality in the League of Nations." Senator Johnson declares the proposed League of Nations to be "a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust;" Senator Poindexter says it "provides neither for peace, nor for disarmament"; Senator Brandegee declares, "I shall never vote for it until hell freezes over"; while former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo points out that opposition to the League is similar to that once urged against the Federal Constitution when men denounced it as "the most dastardly attempt ever made against the liberties of free people." It will be interesting to read current comment twenty-five years from now.

An Eleventh-Hour Opportunity

The London *Spectator* is much concerned lest party politics in the Senate jeopardize the ratification of the peace treaty. The fact that President Wilson was unable to speak for the United States with the same finality with which the premiers of Britain, France and Italy spoke for their countries puts a greater responsibility upon the President now that the treaty is before the Senate, as his address before that body on his return indicates. Perhaps even the President himself now realizes he made a mistake in not naming one or more senators as members of the Peace Commission, and in not taking the Senate more into his confidence. This is the eleventh hour, but it is not yet too late to use the conciliatory method. If President Wilson can win the Senate to support the League without resorting to a swing around the circle it will be a distinctly creditable achievement for the President. I do not expect the Senate to ratify the League Covenant exactly as it was sent from Paris. Certain reservations will be made, but none that will jeopardize the League or our participation in it as a charter member.

What is Democracy?

Concluded from page 132

I would give earnest heed to my friend's admonition to steadfast prayer. But he will have to excuse me from using the form which he suggests. To pray that "the world be made safe from Democracy" would in my judgment be a waste of valuable time. One might as well pray that the sun be kept from ripening the grain. I believe that the end and purpose of the vast processes of human history is the complete democratization of life. That is to say, civilization will have reached its goal only when all men are fit to govern themselves according to the laws of God. I would therefore pray that the world be made fit for Democracy. And I recognize that my sincerity in offering such a prayer must be measured by my willingness to interpret life as a plan of God. To do one's duty faithfully and fearlessly is in itself a prayer. And the duty of every free man today is to acquaint himself as fully as possible with the inner forces and laws which govern human progress and make for human well-being; to enlarge his mind by contact with that wisdom born of experience which is the common possession of the world; to enrich his spirit by association with the deep realities in which the soul of the ages has found rootage and from which it has drawn sustenance and strength; and day by day to play a real man's part in lightening the world's burden, establishing justice, kindling hope, quenching enmities, and helping by precept and example to make self-discipline the basis of self-government and self-government the foundation and

sanction of all the complex activities of men.

Democracy is self-government and self-government is the most difficult form of government in the world. It is the only form of government worthy of real men. Democracy is here, and either it will destroy the world or it will save the world. The issue depends upon whether we have sufficient moral strength and intelligence to pay the price of Democracy. You cannot have Democracy if the people are held together by interest rather than by ideals. You cannot have Democracy if the stomach is the only sanctuary of man. Individual self-government depends upon the character and intelligence of the individual. Democracy, which is national self-government, rests squarely upon those two foundations. If we have character without intelligence we shall make shift some way, but our progress will be slow, painful and expensive. If we have intelligence without character, we shall soon find ourselves where the Germans found themselves, on the downward road to ruin.

We might as well throw stones at the rising sun as attempt to shoo Democracy out of the world. It is here, and we must face it. Our duty is clear. Let every man clean the space before his own doorstep. Let every citizen pull himself together; resolutely cork his ears against the allurements of various jazz substitutes for thought, and give himself to the task of self-discipline, self-education and full preparation for the kingly honor, duty and privileges of free self-government.

When Paris is Paris

Concluded from page 140

cally independent. Life during the war became more exacting in hours of physical labor for those who entered the munition shops. The millions of casualties, personal bereavement, all the gloom of war—these have sobered her. Her tendency will perhaps be less temperamental. Owing to the disruption of war the number of establishments and the number of midinettes was not sufficient to supply the demand for articles of French production. During the war the midinettes waged a strike and won it. As a result they have been receiving over double the wage they formerly got, a matter of more than 200 francs a month, which however is still too little in view of *la vie chère* in Paris.

The midnette has learned the value of collective bargaining in getting a living wage. She has learned the value of consistent work and industry through employment in munition factories. She has come to value greatly the absolute independence that goes with her improved earning capacity. By their union the midinettes are seeking to eliminate from their trade the evils of a seasonal and underpaid occupation. Without such an organization the leaders of the midnette union say that the old evils will come back, as an oversupply of workers is likely to develop.

Dispatches to America described how on May day the midinettes assembled in the streets and vivaciously denounced their employers. They were in the streets in plenty that day. They were not only having a holiday but they were on strike. It was plain that the midnette had returned, but that she was a new midnette. The midnette on strike! The midnette a member of a union! Unheard of in literature! It looks as though the midnette union had come to stay, as though one source of romantic fiction will be abolished as a result of the war.

And the midinettes were on strike because of *la vie chère*. Before the war they could buy all over Paris, especially in the restaurants favored by the midinettes, a

five course meal for one franc twenty-five. These meals consisted of soup, meat, vegetables, cheese, bread, coffee. At any small café a cup of coffee cost 10 centimes (two cents), a meat dish 60 centimes, vegetables 20-30 centimes, cheese 20 centimes. Today the midnette has to pay three francs fifty or four francs for a much poorer meal. The same difficulty confronts her if she cooks for herself in a furnished room. The French buy their bread by the yard and eat it picturesquely by the foot. Before the war a meter of bread, white and crisp, would have cost something like twenty-five centimes. Now the same amount of poorer quality costs about three times as much. Cheese and milk are unprocurable except for the sick and nursing mothers. Cheese is both a luxury and a necessity for the French. It has gone up from 10 centimes for a little *suisse* to thirty-five centimes. Chocolate, which the midnette ate as a bread covering at 11 o'clock in the morning, costs several times as much or can't be had at all. Eggs are beyond the purse of the poor. Butter cannot be had as a general rule; and meat cannot be afforded. Two small cutlets cost six francs or more.

"Somewhere in France!"

Somewhere in France I think there springs
A lovelier leafage, and it brings
A fairer flowering, sweet and low,
Than that torn sod before could show
Among the Springtide's offerings.
And there a bird in rapture sings,
With fuller, sweeter carolings
Than ever earlier Springs could know,
"Somewhere in France!"
For there, where Spring her largesse flings,
He flung a largesse, more than kings,
In kingliest mood, could e'er bestow—
His blossoming, singing life! And oh,
Forever in my heart there rings,
"Somewhere in France!"

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

1869-1919

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WHITING-ADAMS
TRADE VULCAN MARK RUBBER CEMENTED
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Millions to Enlighten the World

Concluded from page 147

church, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, the Director-General of the Exposition, and the creative mind in the wonderful organization that has pledged the enormous sum of \$105,000,000 to the advancement of Methodist missions at home and abroad.

The Centennial was held on the State Fair Grounds at Columbus, within fifteen minutes of the center of the enterprising, prosperous capital of Ohio. The grounds, with their large buildings, groves, lakes and flowers, are among the finest in the country. No one would recognize the buildings during the recent exposition. Their transformation was complete. The purpose was to show the visitor how distant nations in the missionary field live. Reproductions of the homes of the Chinese, the Koreans, Japanese, South Americans, the Fiji Islanders and others, were provided. Natives in their home costumes were on hand and lecturers to tell facts of interest regarding distant parts of the world. These were educational lectures. The religious exercises were held in buildings and tents set apart for these purposes. Even in these, excepting on Sunday, the addresses were largely educational.

The Home Mission field was illustrated by the portrayal of a street in the slums and the bustle of the sweatshops. All these exhibits were made still more interesting by immense artistic scenic effects giving at a glance, in colors, the character of the lands where missionary work is being done by all denominations. There were "special days," including Bible Day, Labor Day, Rural Day, African Day, Southern Day, and so on.

A symphony orchestra of one hundred pieces, a chorus of twenty-five hundred voices, a children's choir of fifteen hundred, brass bands, a \$50,000 pipe organ, a large trombone choir, thousands in costumes. A magnificent pageant on the largest stage in the country, in a coliseum seating 10,000, represented with beautiful and impressive tableaux the progress of the Wayfarer from darkness to light. On the special days, guests of honor, including ex-secretaries Bryan and McAdoo, Secretary Daniels and others were the stars of the occasion.

The admission fee for a family ticket was \$10, which included parents and unmarried children under twenty, and gave them admission, without further charge, to the exhibits, pageants, stereopticon lectures and musical programs during the entire period of the Exposition. Moving pictures abounded on every corner, all free. On Sunday no admission fee was charged and nothing was sold on the grounds. On one day over 100,000 persons attended the Fair. Admission to the pageant was 50 cents. It was so crowded that seats were at a premium. It was understood that the pageant will be repeated in New York and other large cities at the request of thousands who were unable to secure seats at the Exposition. This may mark a new departure in the theatrical world, namely the production of religious plays on an enormous scale, despite the Methodist Discipline's ban on theaters. This first religious exposition in all probability will be followed by others. Already there is talk of an exposition on a still

grander scale to be undertaken by all the leading denominations.

A word about Mr. Taylor, the Director-General of the Exposition. He is 36 years old, a square-built man of the type and with something of the physiognomy of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Born in Iowa, the son of a Methodist minister, he became deeply interested in missionary work years ago and is now foremost in that field of endeavor. The birthplace of American foreign missions was a spot on the farm in northwestern Connecticut where Samuel J. Mills was born and where he dedicated himself to missionary work. He was the central figure of the famous Haystack Prayer Meeting at Williams College. A monument marks the spot where the Haystack prayer meetings were held.

The Methodist Missionary Society was organized in 1819, and this is its Centenary year. In 1912, the General Conference authorized a world program for the celebration and commemoration of this centennial. Mr. Taylor was then General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which had grown out of the Haystack Prayer Meeting in 1866. I asked him what the purpose of the Exposition was and he said "To maintain interest in the missionary work of the churches." He was well satisfied that this was done, for 10,000 ministers attended the Exposition, and over a million visitors.

Mr. Taylor, as the head of the Joint Centenary Movement, thought the time had come, in these days of generous giving, to show what missions mean for the betterment of the world. Eight or ten years ago he had noticed the crowds that flocked to a building in Los Angeles in which various missionary exhibits were being made. He afterward saw still greater crowds at a missionary exhibition in London. This gave him the idea of an Exposition on a grand scale.

Under his direction the recent survey of the missionary field was made on an exhaustive plan, and with extraordinary care. This survey showed precisely what was being done and what could be done at home and abroad by missionary effort. Maps and statistics illustrating evangelistic, medical and educational work in Europe, Africa and Asia were prepared and published in convenient form. Based on this comprehensive survey it was estimated that \$40,000,000 would be required during the next five years for foreign missions. \$40,000,000 more for home missions and \$5,000,000 a year for five years for reconstructive work. The Methodist Church North, under the inspiration of thousands of speakers, known as "minute men," pledged its quota to be raised in the next five years, the Methodist Church South pledged \$53,000,000, while Canada pledged \$10,000,000.

Nothing like this has ever been heard of in the world before. Now that the pace has been set, every Christian church of every denomination has a revival of interest in missions. At last the command of the Master is being heard and obeyed "Go ye therefore and teach all nations."

United China Demands Her Rights

Continued from page 146

"What are their demands? First that every son of China must be taught that treason to his country is man's greatest crime. The Peking officials they say have not only sold the wealth of the country but have also betrayed her integrity.

"China demands that effective guarantees be secured from the Allied Governments that Tsingtao and the German rights in Shantung be returned to her immediately.

"To secure these rights the students have adopted the principle of passive resistance.

"Peacefully, but through trickery, the enemy is penetrating into the heart of

tends to return this territory." China has been betrayed too often by her island neighbor to accept her covenant.

"The students demand that the Twenty-one Demands shall be canceled. They were agreed to by China under duress. China will always be in a state of turmoil until they are canceled.

"To secure these rights the students have adopted the principle of passive resistance.

"Peacefully, but through trickery, the enemy is penetrating into the heart of

China. Already he controls the Government in Peking, the northern provinces from the Siberian frontier to the Yellow River, the island of Formosa and the province of Fukien. His advance in the Yangtsze Valley is as great as it is appalling. If he is permitted to take Shantung, what is left to the people of China?

The danger is as great for the Americans as it is for China. Look at what Japan has done to American traders. She has forged their labels, opened their letters, damaged their goods and broken every rule of honest competition. She has expelled American missionaries from Tsing-tau. Americans' business will go next."

It was with these wrongs in their hearts that the youth of the country demanded a change of government. The students in Peking who were active as leaders were arrested, beaten, starved and tortured. Some were forced to kneel before the Chinese flag for six hours without rest. But they clung with desperation to their demands. The students throughout the country followed their example and after six days of closed shops, cut-off communications and shuttered banks, President Hsu Shih Chang issued a mandate removing Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang from office.

There has never been a country-wide strike in any part of the world before where the strikers used such splendid restraint and superior judgment. In a few instances there were clashes with the police, brought on in the majority of the cases through their own stupidity and hysteria. The students patrolled the crowds constantly. They pleaded for orderlessness and no violence. The closed shops bore posters in English and Chinese with the admonition, "Do not be violent." No crowds were permitted to congregate near the Japanese settlement. And there were less than five attacks on Japanese citizens in the entire city of Shanghai during the six days' strike.

A victim of a rumor was General Kwan Pei-chiu, military councilor to the Shanghai Defense Commissioner. He was walking through the district near Ferry Road where two Chinese had suddenly been taken ill after drinking water from a nearby well. It was said the well had been poisoned by a Japanese spy. When the general appeared dressed in foreign clothes he was mistaken for a Japanese and beaten to death by a mob.

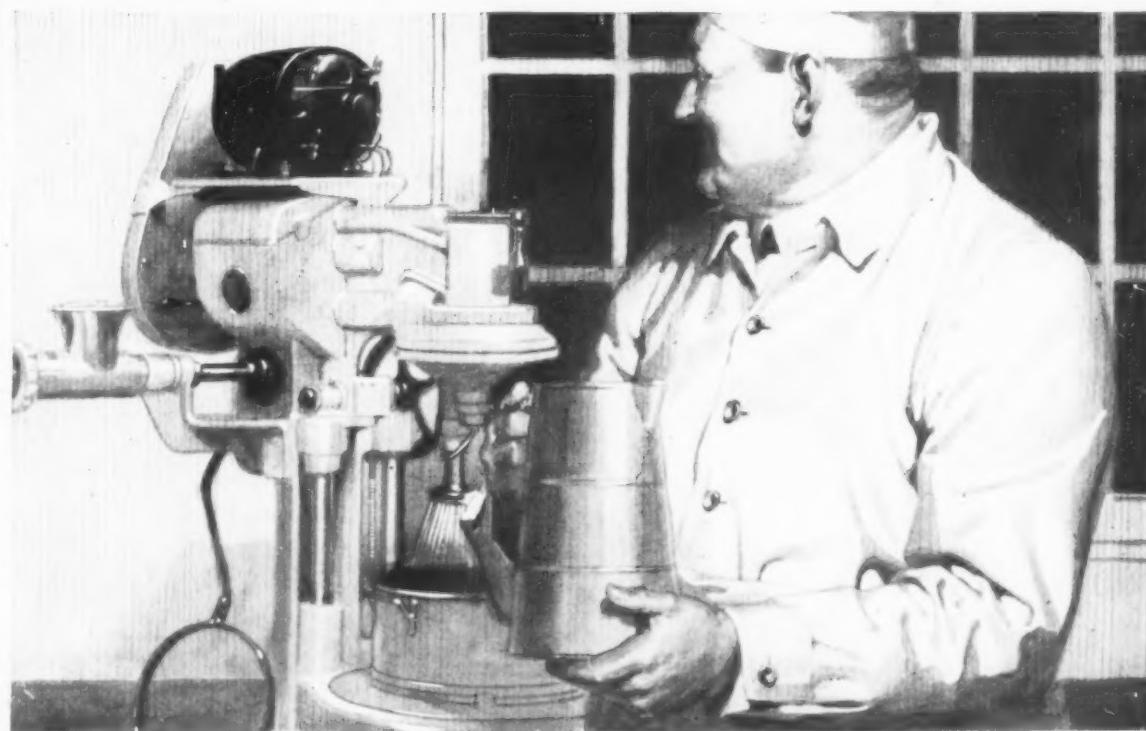
The Japanese threatened the Municipal Council into suppressing the student movement as much as possible by saying they would land 4,000 marines if there were riots. The Council is composed of six Englishmen, two Americans and one Japanese. They knew that if Japanese marines were landed every white man, woman and child would be in danger.

Indian cavalry and infantry and a few companies of home guards, made up of American and European business men, policed the streets. The crowds were orderly and there were no violent demonstrations.

The vernacular press states that even the thieves' and robbers' fraternity of Shanghai and vicinity joined the strike. According to report the light-fingered community flatly declared that as far as pilferings and hold-ups were concerned the public could do without them and go hang until all the points were gained in the strike!

Martial law was declared the day the stores closed and an attempt was made to force them to open. But the wily Chinese put alibis on the doors. Some of these read, "This store is closed for summer vacation"; "We have made so much money since the Japanese boycott that we have decided to retire from business"; "Open for air only—we are out of business"; "We are closed for stock taking." The police were helpless and decided not to interfere farther.

The Japanese papers in China are attempting to clear up the differences between their country and the Chinese. The following from the *Tsingtau Shimpao* is Concluded on page 156



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Mixing cake, adding figures, punching holes, washing clothes, sawing wood, addressing mail, grinding coffee—these, and a hundred other daily tasks are being performed more quickly and better with the aid of Robbins & Myers Motors.

A Robbins & Myers Motor is many an extra pair of hands—hands that never err and never tire.

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Electrical dealers as interested in customer-satisfaction as in sales, find both in fullest measure in the R&M line.

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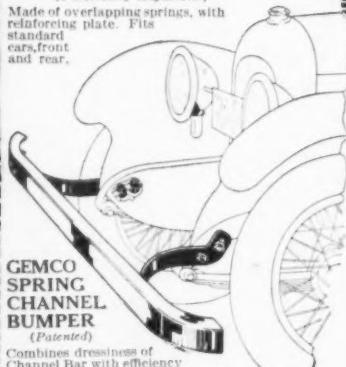
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GEMCO SPRING BUMPER

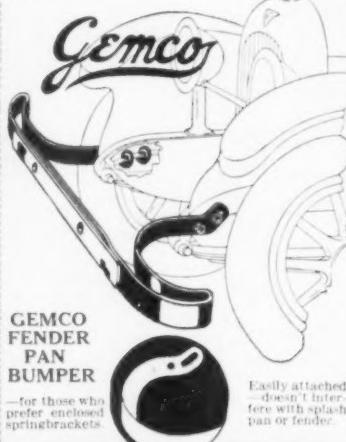
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Combines dressiness of Channel Bar with efficiency of curved springs. Channel Bar, two inch, hard rubber, black-enamed, or nickel. Fits standard cars front and rear.



A Curved Spring Absorbs the Bumps

United China Demands Her Rights

Concluded from page 155

only one of thousands of such statements appearing throughout China, Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia:

"All wish to hear the truth of the present trouble in China. We will tell you and anyone can tell you the same.

"All the countries of Europe and America are today exercising very great power and authority in China. This power is not exercised directly in the control of the country, but in the destruction of the learning and business of the land, by means of their powerful weapons, namely, the church, hospitals and schools.

"Their pastors sneakily hide within these institutions and hypocritically take on the name of the church, pretending to preach. They go everywhere, making the acquaintance and winning the friendship of all classes of people, pretending to preach the gospel to distant lands, while their real work is to use all their efforts to extend the influence and power of their country. And Japan is now exposing their real purpose, which is not to save China but to swallow her up and annex her. Now they are using every foul means to destroy the good relations between Japan and China and the friendship of the Japanese and Chinese which every one well knows is so beautiful.

"But now a newly fomented enmity has suddenly appeared. The whole body of missionaries has stirred up and set afire Korean revolt; they have compelled the Peking students to revolt and boycott Japanese in business and social intercourse; they have spread their poison throughout China.

"For many years a good relationship has existed between America and Japan, and upon first learning of this affair we thought it only a rumor. But now we know that this relation is in every way broken up, and we are compelled to hate them with a deep hatred."

Anti-American propaganda appears everywhere. Were it not for the sublime faith the Chinese have in the United States its results would be far-reaching and disastrous. The Peking officials and their Japanese confederates attempted to lay the entire blame for Shantung on America. While they might have fooled the merchants, the laborers and the coolies, they couldn't fool the students.

The patriots are now planning to successfully boycott Japanese trade in China, but in order to do this they must produce Chinese goods which can be sold as cheap as, or cheaper than, Japanese products. They are sending a nation-wide appeal to the United States for the services of progressive young men, capable of managing factories, of opening new industries, of teaching the Chinese laborers new trades. American capital will be needed in some instances to establish these industries, although the students hope to utilize Chinese resources as much as possible.

It is the young American's great opportunity. The Chinese have a deep and lasting devotion to Americans; and those who have the imagination, the energy, the foresight, to come to China and establish industries in which Chinese materials and labor can be used, will find prosperity and high honors.

Peace Work for War Trucks

Concluded from page 148

conditions may determine that such would prove the wiser method, but public opinion enters largely into the situation and the demand that advantage should be taken of the Government's offer of the free use of trucks cannot be ignored.

We cannot but hope that the wonderful results which should be accomplished by some 30,000 trucks, all engaged in good-road building, will furnish an object lesson of truck efficiency to the business man and the farmer which will cause reaction to the

tion of a literal spider web of good roads radiating out from every small or large city, motor truck highway construction will have reached the point where any talk of reversion to the horse, even in isolated instances, will be looked upon as an evidence of about the same business acumen as that possessed by an office manager who would suggest the abolishment of all the typewriters in the office and the resumption of long-hand correspondence.

By that time, the State and county



Enthusiasm marks every stop of the truck train at the more important cities, and recruiting for the Motor Transport Corps becomes an easy matter. The officers and men selected for this transcontinental trip were chosen largely on the basis of special fitness as exemplified by their work in the corps, and selection was regarded as a reward of merit.

benefit of those manufacturers who feel that the War Department is serving as their competitor in the disposition of trucks.

Certainly good road building is not to stop with the expenditure of the amounts appropriated by the Townsend Bill and by the various States and counties. It is hoped that the various road commissioners taking advantage of the offer of trucks by the Government will "get the habit," so that when the time

commissioners may have provided themselves with motor truck operating and repair experts, and may have installed repair and service facilities which will insure the operation of such trucks at 100 per cent. efficiency. Motor truck manufacturers are certainly hoping that such conditions will prevail, and that the public, profiting by this free distribution of trucks by the Government, will not find themselves in the usual position of those who get something for nothing.

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The Farce Comedy at Toledo

By EDWIN A. GOEWY

JUST about one month before the meeting of Dempsey and Willard in the Rickard arena at Toledo, an article by the writer was published in LESLIE'S under the heading: "A \$127,500 Jest? Perhaps."

Well, the Fourth of July battle is a thing of the past, and what took place at that encounter now is a matter of pugilistic history. As a boxing exhibition between the two alleged heavyweight leaders of the pugilistic world, it was more than a jest. It was a hideous joke, even if it wasn't relished and laughed at by the 20,000 or more who saw the nine minutes of sparring which made up this particular "world's championship" matinee. Added to the complete fizzle of the affair as an exhibition of the art of self-defense, there were other and attendant circumstances, such as the failure of the gong to ring at the end of the first round, which made the whole affair a farce comedy, with Willard on the receiving end of the knockabout humor.

Some day, when boxing is purged of the yellow streak of commercialism which now disgraces it, it will find a place in public esteem with real, American sports. When that time comes followers of athletics will marvel that anything like the Toledo fiasco could have been profitably staged in any part of the United States.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is not in favor of prize fights or any other "entertainment" masquerading under the name of sport in which the acquisition of easy money is the incentive behind every move made. It is in favor of boxing,—the "manly art of self-defense"—conducted for physical and not financial gain.

The first thing taught our men, when called to the colors to bring the Teutons to book, was how to box. And the training not only made the American soldiers the most marvelous fighters of modern times, considering their brief training and lack of soldier experience, but actually saved the lives of thousands upon thousands of them when they came to grips with the enemy. And boxing continued to be a feature of the doughboys' training and amusement throughout the period of the war, particularly on the other side. 'Twas at the "Y" huts that boxing first was featured as a part of the recreation of our boys in service, and every other welfare organization at work in the war and training camp zones—even in the hospitals—followed this lead.

There was a good feature connected with the recent Toledo show, and it was that Tex Rickard, the promoter, took the advice offered exclusively in these columns, and placed the ring work under the supervision of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control. That the representatives of this organization were nervous and showed it in the course of the mixup is a fact, but their presence insured fairness and honesty of purpose and execution. The result of the match was so onesided as to be pitiful, yet there is no doubt that nothing underhand contributed to the outcome.

Willard was the Goliath of this encounter, towering nearly six inches above and weighing forty pounds more than Dempsey, the David who brought about his downfall. What then were the reasons why the giant champion served only as a punching bag for the challenger? Age and egotism are the answer.

Willard was thirty-seven, an advanced age for one who tries for supreme athletic endeavor. Dempsey was but twenty-four. Then Willard, the monster who humbled Johnson, exhibited an extreme contempt for the prowess of his rival. Jess did not train as he should have done, had no real manager or capable advisers. He possessed a supreme confidence in his own ability, and paid the penalty. Beaten at the very outset, he was game until further endeavor was useless. Nine minutes of actual boxing and the giant world's

champion was a "has been" for all time.

But, from the very outset, the affair was a commercialized project, without one hint that it contemplated advancing the cause of sparring from the standpoint of clean sport. So obvious was it to everyone that the entire affair was one with the dollar mark as the keystone that the New York Legislature last winter refused to pass a boxing law which would have permitted the battle to be staged in the metropolis, and the executives of several States in which boxing is legally permitted refused to allow the go to be held in the territory over which they presided.

Willard was guaranteed a purse of \$100,000 and Dempsey one of \$27,500. This act stamped the meeting at the outset at its true worth as a sport attraction. Then money was made out of advance moving pictures, and it is said that Willard and Dempsey took in, in small coins, about \$15,000 each from those who paid to see them in training.

And, with the war over and the peace conference a trite issue, the newspapers of the country turned in to boom the affair and gave it almost as much free advertising as a Liberty Loan drive or the great campaign of last fall when the seven great welfare organizations of the country united in a monster campaign to raise funds for the soldiers. After Willard defeated Johnson he capitalized himself as a traveling show attraction. Dempsey, it is announced, will follow the same course.

But here is another side to the picture. Although about 20,000 persons paid large sums to see the nine-minute go, the crowd did not reach the expectations of the promoter. The Railroad Administration refused to put on the extra trains the promoter wanted to carry 20,000 more persons to Toledo. Many who hired buildings in Toledo and fitted them up as hotels, and most of those who rented concession space, lost money. The accounts of the battle were as stirring as the scenario of an old-time movie thriller and an ocean of gore was spilled in the prints.

Of course the statements were exaggerated, but then it is the duty of the "expert" to be colorful. After reading the first accounts of the match, the uninitiated naturally anticipated that by July 5 a coroner's jury would be summoned to sit over the remains of Willard. The truth was that on that day he took his wife for an automobile drive, and on the eighth led a party of friends on a long motor trip.

But while the odors from the Toledo affair still were in evidence, the promoters got right down to the business of boxing finance, and started the publicity intended to bring about a match between Dempsey and Carpentier, the French champion. Such a meeting would be a pugilistic crime. Carpentier is the type of athlete of whom Europe may well be proud. When the war called him he went to the fighting front, an example followed by comparatively few of the dollar chasers of the American professional boxing fraternity. Carpentier, though recovered from his wounds, can not be classed as the physical equal of the man who so often floored the giant Willard. If the match ever is arranged, the governors of all the States should refuse to permit it to take place here.

The best thing which could happen to boxing in America would be for the Government to turn the sport over to the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control, which should handle the sport as a sport, prohibit large purses and prize fights, such as the Toledo affair. The board, with more experience, could handle all meets without repetition of the mistakes made at Toledo, and could place the sport on the high plane it occupies in England and France and make it, among our boys, what it should be—an art of self-defense.



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France Grasps a Proffered Hand

Concluded from page 129

restoration should go to Frenchmen, that all the labor involved should be native and that all the materials (if possible) should come from French sources. Another delegation, for whom M. André Tardieu appears to be the most able spokesman, is for getting the rebuilding done by any responsible contractors of whatever nationality (except Boche) who bid low enough on the work and can be depended upon to do it quickly and well. And M. Tardieu, as High Commissioner of Franco-American Relations, has no desire to bar his good friends, the "Yanks."

The Neutral Tiger

No one, apparently, has as yet been able to get a straightforward expression of opinion upon the issue from the Premier, M. Clemenceau. Plugging away valiantly and single-heartedly upon the peace treaty, the Tiger has thus far played the part of a perfect neutral in all that concerns the restoration problem; and he has, in consequence, been scored from all quarters for having no well-defined construction program.

Nancy's action is in an indirect and unofficial way a victory for M. Tardieu. The Committee of Nancy has awarded the contract to firms who promised to do the work the quickest; and no stipulations entered into the contract about where the material should come from or what the nationality of the labor should be. The contractors say that these matters will be adjusted by the market conditions—if French markets can deliver what is needed and at rates lower than the American markets, then the contractors will buy in France.

The enterprise and courage that Nancy has shown will come as no surprise to those who knew this city's spirit. Of all the larger towns in France, Nancy is one of the least imitative of Paris and one of the most independent in spirit. Nancy has a character all her own, and it is of a type particularly attractive to the American.

Undismayed Nancy

Nancy is "up and doing" in a country that to the American eye often appears to take things too calmly. Under an unrelenting pummeling from the Boche, a rain of shells and of airplane bombs that make the lot of Paris seem blissful by contrast, Nancy emerged with her head "bloody but unbowed." The railway station was shattered, but train service was interrupted for the briefest possible period. A bomb demolished a building just across the street from the leading hotel, but the hotel, undisturbed by this warning, continued business as if nothing unusual had occurred; and in its restaurant, in the darkest hours of the war's depression, French and American soldiers dined with their sweethearts as gaily as if they were in Paris, and clinked wine glasses to the day when the Huns would have to foot the bill for wanton destruction. The market carts came rumbling into the town in early morning, the street cars clanged up and down the main thoroughfares, and American military policemen, acting as the city's traffic cops, added a final touch of real metropolitanism.

The morale, of course, was not always sustained without an effort, and in this task an heroic part was played by the local press. One of the bravest examples of the responsibility felt by the civilian population is that set by one of these newspapers. On an evening of aerial bombardments the printers at work in the composing room of this newspaper were congratulating themselves upon what appeared to be a lucky escape from any damage. It was eleven o'clock and the last page of the morning edition was being "made up" upon the stone. Then once more the wail of sirens sounded warning of the approach of a squadron of Boche bombers. The hum of the Gotha motors drew closer, rising in crescendo; the crash of heavy bombs became almost thunderous.

Suddenly, a terrific explosion threw every workman in the plant to the ground, half stifled in plaster dust and mortar. The roof of the shop had been smashed, and half of it was now a pile of débris and shattered glass. The presses were under a snowdrift of lime and powdered wreckage, and all but one of the linotype machines were instantly out of action.

Publishing Under Difficulties

The editor stumbled into the composing room from the front office. By a miracle no one had been killed or severely injured. As soon as he had assured himself of this, the editor summoned his force to immediate action.

"Come, boys!" he pleaded, "we must get the paper out!"

To that appeal the force responded with all the good will of poilius upon a battlefield. They tugged at obstructing beams, labored to repair the crippled presses, gathered up the scattered type of their "pied" pages. The one undamaged linotype machine ticked away like a machine-gun. To start the presses appeared, for a while, to be a hopeless task, but at last they slowly began to revolve; at first with a horrid crunching, but a little later with more smoothness and speed. In the ruins, under the open winter sky, the force labored all night, and by daybreak the limping presses had ground out a complete edition.

Nancy had its daily paper at *petit dépêche* or that morning. A force of old men and cripples and the physically unfit had printed it, and women and girls had handled the delivery.

"We felt," the editor afterward modestly remarked, "that we, as French journalists, owed that much effort to the cause of civilian morale."

That story typifies the war-time spirit of the people of Nancy. Evidently, her peace-time spirit is of the same courageous consistency "valiant in velvet, light in ragged luck." She has put Monsieur the Bureaucrat to the door, and with the last francs from her lean pocketbook is paying for the foundation-stones of a new home and a new workshop. What could be more valiant? What, in peace times, could better deserve another palm leaf for a brave commune's croix de guerre?

Shows in New York

ATTRACtIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East Is West	Fay Painter as Chinese	Maxine Elliott	30 East	Amusing character
Booth	The Better 'Ole	Baird Father humor	Miller	La, La, Lucille!	Brisk musical comedy
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	New melodrama	Playhouse	At 9:45	Mystery play
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rollicking satire on comic opera	Shubert	A Lonely Romeo	Musical show with Lew Fields
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy	Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
14th Street	Gaieties of 1919	New musical show	Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED
Fulton	Lightnin'	Delightful character	Knickerbocker	Listen, Lester!	Amusing musical comedy
Gaiety	John Ferguson	Powerful drama	Liberty	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
Globe	She's a Good Fellow	Bright musical comedy	New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Beautiful spectacle
Greenwich Village	The Greenwich Village Nights	Bessie McCoy Davis in new revue	Selwyn	Tumble In	Cheerful musical show
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty	Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza

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ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—322 District National Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Contributors. *Leslie's* will be glad to consider contributions submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return if unacceptable.

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Address all correspondence to

Leslie's

225 Fifth Avenue New York City

The Melting-Pot

Alien women in the employ of the large industries in Bayonne, N. J., will be obliged to obtain naturalization papers.

A New York woman recently arrested for stealing a baby said she had to do it because she saw him smile.

President Butler of Columbia University predicts that the American form of Government will be at stake at the election in 1920.

Every Catholic Church in New York City was under a special police guard recently because of a report that the Bolsheviks intended to bomb them.

A prisoner in a New York court said that he beat his wife because he loved her so much and was jealous of attentions she received.

One of the "hell fighters" of the returning 369th Infantry recently haled his wife into court for whipping him. He said she was a "holy terror."

Commissioner-in-Chief of Immigration, Frederic C. Howe, recently presided at a Bolshevik meeting in New York at which the President was hissed.

The use of beer and light wines in the treatment of certain medical cases was declared essential at the recent convention of the Allied Medical Association of America.

The services of the War Labor Board at Washington were recently required to settle the question whether union buttons should be worn by employees of the Toledo trolley lines.

At a recent concert in Turin, Italy, the playing of a Beethoven Symphony was interrupted by an attack made by Conductor Toscanini on the second violinist for making a mistake.

An Every Name Movement was launched by the Episcopal Church in New York to reach every person whose name is inscribed on the Church roster and awaken all to a sense of duty.

A widower with nine children applied to the manager of the Municipal Employment Bureau, of Paterson, N. J., for a "kind, motherly woman" who would marry him.

The bestowal of Knighthood on Walter de Frece, the London theatrical manager, makes his wife, the former male impersonator of the vaudeville stage, Vesta Tilley, the Lady de Frece.

Congressman Blanton, of Texas, recently charged that radical labor leaders were responsible for bomb outrages. He demanded to know whether organized labor had so cowed Congress that it feared to express its convictions.

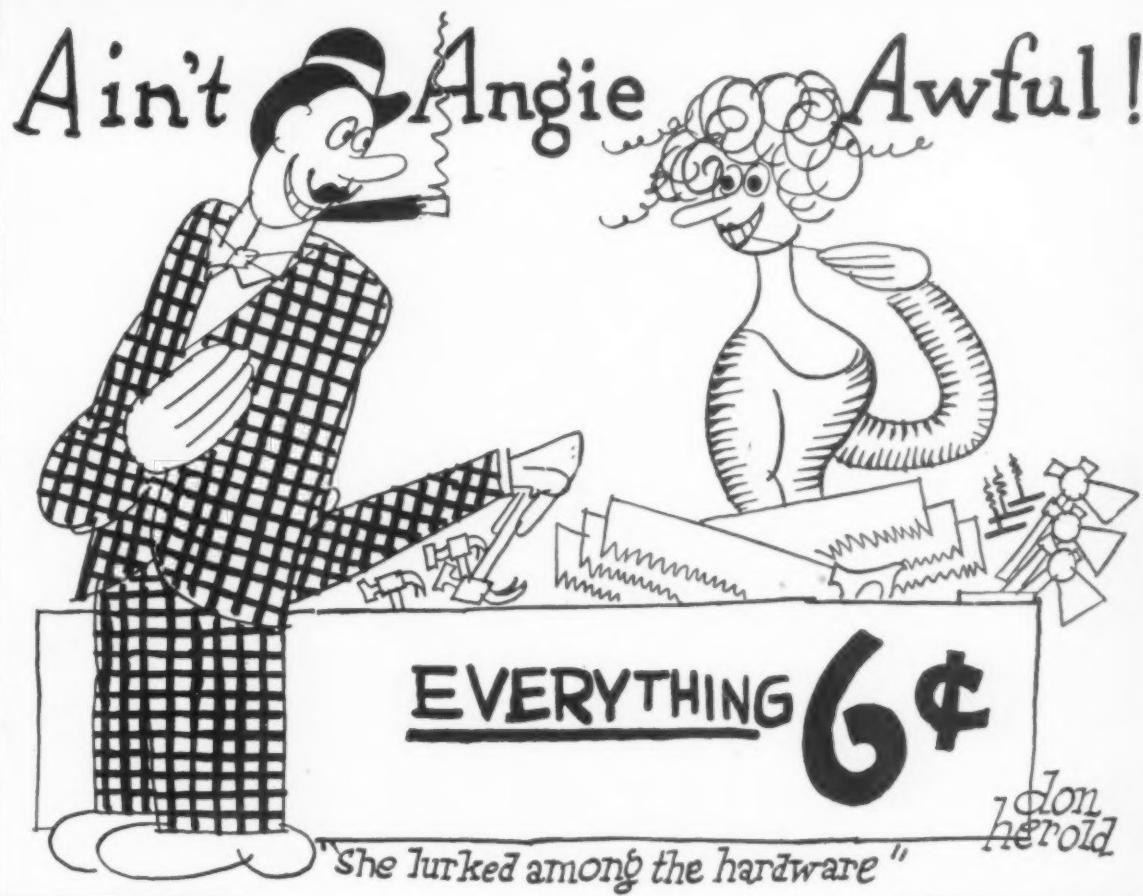
The head of the organization opposing Wilson's League of Nations is Colonel Henry Watterson, Democrat, while the head of the organization favoring the League is ex-President William H. Taft, Republican.

Congressman Kahn, of California, recently returned from Europe, says it is "a hell-hole of political intrigue and plotting," and that the League of Nations is not going to alter the human emotions of people who for centuries have cherished hatreds, leading to bitter warfare.

It is estimated that it will cost the United States a billion dollars to maintain the price of wheat at \$2.26 a bushel this year. If a man had spent \$1 every minute of every hour, day and year since January 1, A.D. 1, until today, he would have spent only a little more than a billion dollars.

The Duchess of Somerset denounces the "outrageous dresses now being worn in the British metropolis." The Marchioness of Townshend describes the prevailing fashion as "almost immoral in its inadequacy," and says that Paris reports skirts slit to the hips. Lady Hastings criticizes the new styles as "day undress and evening no dress."

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Well, Angela Bish had *real* adventures. Nothing between the lines about Angie. "AIN'T ANGIE AWFUL!" is the title of six crimson sex story satires by GELETT BURGESS which will appear in JUDGE for six weeks, starting week after next.

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Hints to Money-Makers**



WINTER



SPRING



SUMMER

A. T. HARDIN
Of New York, former vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, who was lately appointed Regional Rail Director for the Eastern System. He succeeded A. H. Smith, who resigned to resume the presidency of the New York Central.

WALTER HOWELL
President of the Federal Loan Bank of Louisville, Ky. He was formerly vice-president of the old National Bank of Union City, Tenn. Mr. Howell is a financier of ability and high standing in his flourishing section.

COL. ED FLETCHER
Of San Diego, Cal., a capitalist and a good roads enthusiast, who was recently elected president of the Dixie Overland Highway Association, which was organized to promote a paved thoroughfare from the Gulf States to San Diego.

Notice.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE stock market has been showing signs of weariness and bankers have been showing signs of trepidation. Conservative brokers have for the past six weeks been advising their customers to "go slow."

Pools have been operating more and more boldly. The rapid fluctuations in some of the securities they have been manipulating have served as a warning to those who have been inclined to speculate freely on margins.

Conservative brokers saw in the sharp advance in the rate of interest and in the cautionary signals issued by the Federal Reserve Board abundant justification for their advice to customers to take their profits and be satisfied for the present. But profit takers who waited for an opportunity to get into the market again on a recession in prices were disappointed and plunged into the market again and took a gambler's chance at higher prices.

This is the old, old story of every booming market. It is a wise man who can predict when the public appetite for securities will be sated. Usually this only happens after a very serious break with losses so heavy as to discourage further speculation.

Some extraordinary incident may occur at any time to undermine the strength of the market. If the President, in one of his moods or with one of his new visions, should suddenly decide to turn the railroads over to their owners and let the latter solve the perplexing problem, a chaotic condition in the railroad situation might precipitate most serious consequences.

The public certainly would not come to the relief of the railroads. The bankers would not do so without some assurance of protection from the Government. Such an assurance might be slow in coming, for it has been observed that the President acts on fiscal and economic questions with great hesitation, as if he mistrusted himself as much as he does others.

It will be remembered that when he sailed for Europe he practically turned the railroad problem over to Congress and wiped his hands of further responsibility. But the responsibility continues and the hope of investors is that Congress, upon which the responsibility has been placed, will rise to the demands of the situation. If it should do so, the long-neglected railroad stocks would immediately take on an activity to which they have been unaccustomed for the past two years.

We might have a situation similar to that which followed the railroad débâcle nearly forty years ago when, during that era of bankruptcy, the best of railroad securities sold at figures which within a few years thereafter appeared to be utterly ridiculous. There are many who believe that a similar opportunity for big profits in the standard railway securities and in some of the low-priced reorganized concerns is about to present itself and this has given stimulus to speculation.

On the other hand some realize that the condition of the railroads at present is most perilous. The passage of the common dividend by the Baltimore & Ohio, the postponement of the dividend on the Rock Island preferred issues, the failure of St. Paul to pay dividends even on its preferred, and the discouraging annual reports of some of the popular investment stocks, like the Great Northern, has had a bad effect. The need of speedy relief is apparent.

We are beginning to hear stories of wealth suddenly accumulated by those who took a gambler's chance in the market. These chances have been offered in some of the Curb securities. Of course, some one always wins in a lottery, but the prizes are few. We always hear of the winners, but seldom of the losers.

It is obvious that after such a long-sustained upward movement the chances favor a recurrence of liquidation. On the other hand it is undeniable that the crop outlook and the enormous demand abroad

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on page 162 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value to the beginner in investing. We desire to maximize yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the beginner in investing.

for all the products that we export—a demand that may continue for several years—has given extraordinary confidence to those who predict that the culmination of the bull movement is still far in the future.

My own advice is that one should be satisfied with a reasonable profit and not wait for the last cent. A sure thing is always the safest thing to bet on.

W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Good railroad stocks like Southern pfd. will sell higher when Congress makes a fair disposition of the railroad problem.

A., CHICAGO, ILL.: The Quaker Oats company is flourishing and paying liberal dividends. The stock looks like a good business man's purchase though the proposed increase in amount should not be overlooked.

C., LAMAR, COLO.: Penn. R. R.'s earnings are not showing up well. C. C. C. & St. L. pfd. looks much more attractive, and around 70 is a better purchase than Penn. at 47.

R., LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.: Better utilize your rights on Tobacco Products. If the present tone of the market continues, your profit will be in that direction.

S., BELOIT, WIS.: Philadelphia Co. 6 per cent. notes and Louisville and Nashville 7's are well protected, and seem reasonably safe investments for a widow.

R., DURYEA, PA.: I do not recommend as a prime investment the 8 per cent. Dictograph Products Corporation pfd. The Company has not been paying dividends on common and the pfd. is speculative.

C., AKRON, OHIO: I do not advise a woman to speculate, offering paid-for stocks as collateral security. Buy substantial stocks and bonds which will naturally improve in price with the country's return to a peace basis.

W., ASSUMPTION, ILL.: Royal Dutch seems high but there are predictions of new developments and higher prices. These lack official confirmation. There appears to be no choice between the American and the New York shares.

C., HOLLAND, MICH.: Cresson Gold has been well regarded as a mining proposition. It has been paying 10 cents monthly. Earnings now show a considerable decline and a cut in dividend is possible. The stock is now speculative.

W., REDSBURG, WIS.: Earnings of Great Northern do not show up as well as those of U. P. and Northwestern. The future of the railroads depends on how this Congress will solve railroad problems. I am hopeful that it will do so promptly.

L., BERWIN, N. DAK.: Beware of all new oil companies which flood the public with literature appealing to the imagination of the unsophisticated with glowing promises. No meritorious oil enterprise needs any such sensational promotion.

B., NEWBURG, N. Y.: If you are not in immediate need of the money, it seems better to hold International Textbook for higher prices. The stock has recovered considerably from its former extreme low, and peaceful and prosperous times should benefit it.

M., MEMPHIS, TENN.: Marland Oil & Refining seems a fair business man's purchase. The company has good prospects and an excellent dividend-paying record. The great increase of capitalization will make it somewhat harder to continue present dividend.

S., BISMARCK, N. DAK.: If the railroads receive fair treatment from Congress, as is expected, Rock Island 6% and 7% pfd. will be excellent investments. The road is a splendid property with great earning power. Reorganization put it on a sound basis.

S., RISING SUN, OHIO: A pfd. stock which has paid 7 per cent. for two years could readily be sold without a bonus of common if all was well with the enterprise. You can buy reliable 7 per cent. pfd. stocks listed and more readily marketable than Organization Finance.

H., CUERO, TEX.: All publications by expert statisticians are valuable for students of the market. They are not infallible, but they do aid one in forming judgments. The investor or speculator should fully enlighten his own judgment, and then trust to it in his security dealings.

B., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: While Pullman has a long way to go to get back to \$107, it is a sterling stock, and should eventually sell much higher than at present. An advance by Rumely common to \$70 on the present bull movement is not impossible, but is hardly warranted after the stock's late marked time.

W., COLUMBUS, GA.: No dividend has ever been paid on Erie common and there is no indication that one ever will be. I do not advise purchase of the stock. Saxon Motors is struggling out of difficulties which threatened to bankrupt it. It has a long distance to go before the stock will be safe.

M., CINCINNATI, OHIO: 50 per cent. reduction of dividend does not commend Superior Steel common. Westinghouse Electric, now paying 8 per cent. on par (\$50) or \$4 per year, is attractive, and being an industrial seems to be safer and less speculative than even such a well-regarded mining stock as Inspiration.

G., NEW YORK: It seems incredible that any first-class power will permit its obligations to default. Russia's credit must be maintained, and it can be only through the aid of bankers who hold its securities. The purchase of either Russian rubles or Russian bonds at this time would be an extremely speculative operation.

A., COLUMBUS, OHIO: There is nothing more uncertain than the stock of such a concern as the Burk-Main-Pool Oil Co., which has only small holdings and has not even begun drilling. The fact that its holdings adjoin an oil-yielding tract is not

conclusive as to value. Many wells drilled not far from gushers prove dry.

B., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.: The Holly Sugar Corporation seems sound and thriving, with promising prospects. It is paying dividends on and retiring the pfd., though paying nothing on common. The pfd. seems a good business man's purchase. The common stock does not appear to be a quick-turn speculation, but a long pull.

V., ST. PAUL, MINN.: The outlook for the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation has latterly improved owing to increased production and probability of a good demand for sugar in the next few years. Earnings indicate ability before long to initiate dividends. The stock, however, is still in the speculative class and a dividend-payer would be more desirable.

C., PATERSON, N. J.: The combination of Union Pacific, a liberal dividend-payer, and Pere Marquette, a long-pull speculation, is a fairly good one, though it would be more conservative to substitute another dividend-payer for Pere Marquette. Even the dividend-paying investment railroad stocks look at present figures attractive as speculations.

K., DAYTON, OHIO: The price of U. S. Industrial Alcohol seems sufficiently high, though it is several points lower than the figure you name. There have been intimations that the company could not maintain its present dividend. There is also talk of its manufacturing a wonderful new fuel. How much truth there is in these reports only the company's officials can say.

D., MORGANTOWN, N. C.: The Studebaker Oil & Refining Company, which has no connection with the long-established Studebaker Corporations, manufacturer of agricultural implements, automobiles etc., reports control of considerable acreages in various oil fields and a moderate production. It is drilling a number of new wells. The company is comparatively young and untried, and has not initiated dividends. The amount of capital stock is large. The stock is still speculative.

H., CLEVELAND, OHIO: The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. (a merger of the two Sinclair enterprises) is a big affair, and it may become larger by merger with other companies. The Sinclair Oil Co. formerly paid dividends, but had to pass them because it needed working capital. Sinclair Gulf has not paid a dividend. How soon the Sinclair Consolidated will make returns to stockholders can not be foreseen. The new corporation has immense holdings and great earning power. The stock looks like a good long pull.

K., ST. LOUIS, MO.: The New Mexico and Arizona Land Company owns 1,213,565 acres in Arizona and New Mexico. The St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. holds in its treasury one-half (500,000) of the stock of the land corporation. Oil wells have been sunk on the McKinley tract owned by the land company in New Mexico, and oil has been found. A former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. is said to have leased 1,000,000 acres in New Mexico and is drilling wells near one of the big tracts of the N. M. & A. Land Company.

T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Analyze the proposition made to you. For \$250 you get two shares of Metropolitan 5 and 50c. Stores pfd. and one share of common. That is, you pay \$100 per share for the pfd. and \$50 for the common. The pfd. yields 7 per cent., the common nothing. You can buy for less than \$50 common stock of established companies paying dividends. This chain store company is not long established or so seasoned as to make its pfd. stock particularly attractive. There are other pfd. stocks which have more merit, for instance Willys-Overland pfd., paying 7 per cent. but selling at less than par.

S., MEMPHIS, TENN.: Commonwealth Finance Corporation's stock is far from being the kind a "little girl's all" should be invested in. Safer shares or bonds should have been bought. The stock has had a considerable decline from former figures. The company is said to have good men in it, but it has had only moderate success. Seven per cent. has been paid on paid-up pfd., but nothing on common. If you are receiving a dividend, I hesitate to advise sacrifice of the stock, but if the price ever advances to the purchase figure, it would be advisable to dispose of your holdings, and buy a better-established, more seasoned dividend-payer for your trust fund.

W., DES MOINES, IOWA: The Keokuk and Des Moines Railway 5's are guaranteed as to interest, not as to principal, by the Rock Island, which has leased the line. Lately the dividend on pfd. was resumed, indicating an improved financial position. Interest has been paid on the 5's up to date and they seem safe for the present. They are a first mortgage and the amount outstanding is \$1,750,000, or about \$17,000 per mile of road. The bonds are due October 1, 1923. I do not consider them sufficiently high-grade for the investment of guardian funds. Safer issues for that purpose would be Southern Pacific ref. 4s, 1955; Penn. general 5's, 1968; Louisville & Nashville unified 4's, 1940; St. Paul conv. 5's, 2014; B. & O. prior lien 4 1/2's, 1925; Union Pacific conv. 4s, 1927; Lake Shore deb. 4s, 1928.

F., SPENCER, N. Y.: The Federal Adding Machine Corporation, with a capitalization of about \$8,000,000, reports a surplus of only a little over \$200,000. It shows over \$8,000,000 of assets, but estimates its patents, designs and good will at \$7,500,000. The corporation is paying no dividends and is in the speculative stage. There are safer shares. It might in the long run be a good shift to dispose of American Tobacco notes and Procter and Gamble 7's and to purchase Union Pacific. Southern Pacific would yield considerably less income for the present. The price of that issue is based largely on future prospects. Among attractive bonds are U. K. Great Britain and Ireland 5 1/2's of 1937, St. Paul conv. 4 1/2's, 1932, N. Y. Central conv. 6's, 1935, Oregon Short Line ref. 4's, 1939, and St. Louis & San Fran. prior lien 4's, 1950.

New York, July 19, 1919. JASPER.



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Weekly Suggestion. This issue emphasizes again war changes and the extent to which they occupy the world's attention. The war's effects upon the Eastern world offer an interesting theme, following up the points brought out in the pictures on p. 141 and the pictures and article on p. 139. Interest of late has naturally centered about the R-34. Its voyage suggests important transportation developments and changes in the routes of travel and possibly important changes in the countries involved. The stupendous reconstruction task faced by France and in contrast the kind of reconstruction faced by Germany, are suggested by the pictures and article on p. 139. The problem of knitting the world more closely together by physical and spiritual ties is suggested through such material as is to be found on pp. 129, 136-139, 143, and in many of the other pictures and articles in this issue.

The Lessons of the R-34, pp. 138-139. Trace upon an outline map a *water* course touching the same points as were touched by the R-34. How would it compare in length with that traveled by the dirigible? in time? in difficulties to be met and overcome? How would a person starting out from Edinburgh normally reach New York? Point out some of the advantages of such a route as has been charted by the R-34 over those now in use. Describe the R-34 by means of the pictures, pointing out the arrangements which made a flight not only possible, but under conditions of "comfort verging on luxury." To what extent would the officers and crew of such a vessel be guided by the experiences of sailors? (In this connection it would be interesting to compare the log, which was kept on the voyage and appeared in the papers of July 7, with the log of ship.) What other knowledge or experience would they need? To what extent does the successful navigation of these dirigibles depend upon experience gained with other means of transportation? How would such a voyage compare with other epoch-making voyages of history? Compare it, for example, with Columbus's first voyage.

After reading the article and studying the pictures, point out what you consider the three most remarkable things about this flight. Compare the return flight with the flight to this country.

UNITED CHINA DEMANDS HER RIGHTS, p. 146. Is this a typical Chinese city? Why? Aside from the store signs and the people are there any details which mark it as an Eastern city? How do you explain the presence of British soldiers here? Where else in China would they be likely to be in evidence in such a situation? Why? (Consult a good atlas in this connection.) Note the cities mentioned in the article as centers of this trouble and note their location. Why should they be the chief centers of these disturbances? Just how are the people expressing their dissatisfaction? Is the government justified in interfering with them? How do these methods compare with those in use in the West? Prepare an imaginary poster, such as may have been torn down in the lower picture. Just what are China's grounds for being dissatisfied with the results at Paris? Look up on a map the territory involved and point out its importance. Note also on the map the relation of Japan to China. What has been our attitude toward China and Japan in the situation in the Far East? Look up the account of these relations in Fish, *American Diplomacy* (Holt) and in Moore, *Principles of American Diplomacy* (Harpers). Look up the meaning and the use of "strikes." Are there any grounds for dissatisfaction with the peace Treaty by the people of the United States? Explain. What was China's position at the peace table as compared with our own? Japan's? Why were her delegates there at all?

France Grasps a Proffered Hand, p. 129. Look up on a map the two areas to which these cities belong. Enumerate as many as possible of the things destroyed

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 161

Free Booklets for Investors

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, in business 40 years, deal in first mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and up. Ask them for Loan List No. 716.

Professional reports on Western mining properties and securities may be obtained of Aagaard and Thorniley, engineers in good standing, 520-7 I. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

The Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Washington, offers 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds, based on Seattle apartment properties and in denominations of \$250 to \$1,000. Correspondence invited.

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J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, publish an excellent weekly, "The Bache Review," which is highly regarded by investors and business men. For free copies apply to Bache & Co.

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Every business man wishes he could foresee the course of prices and decide accurately how far ahead he should buy commodities. Babson's Reports dealing with fundamental statistics give the chart cue. For free particulars write to Department

K-41, Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The booklet, "Questionnaire for Investors," issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, is found so useful in indicating the difference between sound and unsound investments that a great demand for it has sprung up among the investing public. Copies of it may be obtained by writing to Straus & Co. for circular No. D-93.

Any one's savings from month to month may be utilized in buying first-class stocks or bonds on the partial payment plan. The buyer is credited with interest or dividends while he is buying a security. For a full explanation of the method and its advantages, send to booklet B-4, "Partial Payment Plan," to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 40 Broadway, New York.

Seven per cent. first lien mortgage gold bonds secured by income-paying apartment and business properties in prosperous Southern cities are offered by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 1-1017 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia. These bonds have been bought by investors all over the country. Complete information regarding them is found in the company's free booklets, "Banking Credentials" and "Miller Service."

To meet the growing needs of investors in this country and Canada, the National City Company, National City Bank Bldg., New York, has made a phenomenal development of its organization. The company has correspondent offices in more than 50 cities and 10,000 miles of private telegraph and telephone wires. Through these any investor may get into close touch with the investment center of the country. The company's representatives are thoroughly posted on Government, municipal, public utility and railroad bonds, short-term notes and acceptances. All who wish to purchase securities of the highest character can be supplied by the National City Company.

in the second picture which still remain in Cochem. Make a list of the various materials, etc., needed to duplicate conditions in the first picture. Estimate the cost of rebuilding such a town as Cochem if it had passed through the experiences of Bussant. What would it cost to replace your own town if it were left in ruins like these? Is the task a more difficult or a more expensive one than would follow destruction by fire? Why? How would the area affected by this destruction compare with the size of your own State? Try to figure out, by comparing the population involved and noting the nature of the industries which suffered, the cost of such an undertaking. How many of the materials can France herself supply? To what extent can she supply the men and the direction required? Why should there be any lengthy discussion of rebuilding?

Pershing Stadium—Our Gift to France, pp. 136-137. How do you explain the great interest manifested in this affair? What are some of the evidences of this interest? Would you regard it as an affair of very great importance? Why? To what extent are the nations of Europe interested in athletics? Are athletic contests peculiarly "American"? What does interest in such things mean to a nation?

Sketches in the Arabian Section of Gran, p. 141. Look up the location of Oran with reference to Marseilles. To whom does it belong, as indicated by the pictures? How civilized is it? How long have these people been in contact with civilized Europe? Consult a series of maps of the Mediterranean basin. How are they likely to be influenced by the war? What changes would you look for in these particular types during the next ten or twenty years? Who were the ancestors of these people, and when did they settle here?

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested.
All answers regarded strictly confidential.

In 1916 I voted for or did not vote

In 1920 I wish to vote for

Reader's name

Address

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EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE UP TO JULY 9

GENERAL WOOD, 351; change from Wilson, 46.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 178; change from Hughes, 16.

CHARLES E. HUGHES, 99; change from Wilson, 9.

SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 82; change from Wilson, 14; change from Benson (Socialist), 1.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, 54; change from Wilson, 22.

SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 31; change from Wilson, 6.

WILLIAM G. McADOO, 40; change from Wilson, 35.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 32; change from Wilson, 4.

SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 26; change from Wilson, 3.

GENERAL PERSHING, 19; change from Wilson, 6.

ELIHU ROOT, 10; change from Wilson, 2.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, Kansas, 9.

SENATOR EDGE, New Jersey, 7; change from Wilson, 1.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, 6; change from Wilson, 2.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, 4; change from Wilson, 3.

HERBERT HOOVER, 5; change from Wilson, 1.

CHAMP CLARK, 3.

SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 12; change from Wilson, 2.

Scattering votes for 26 other men—185.



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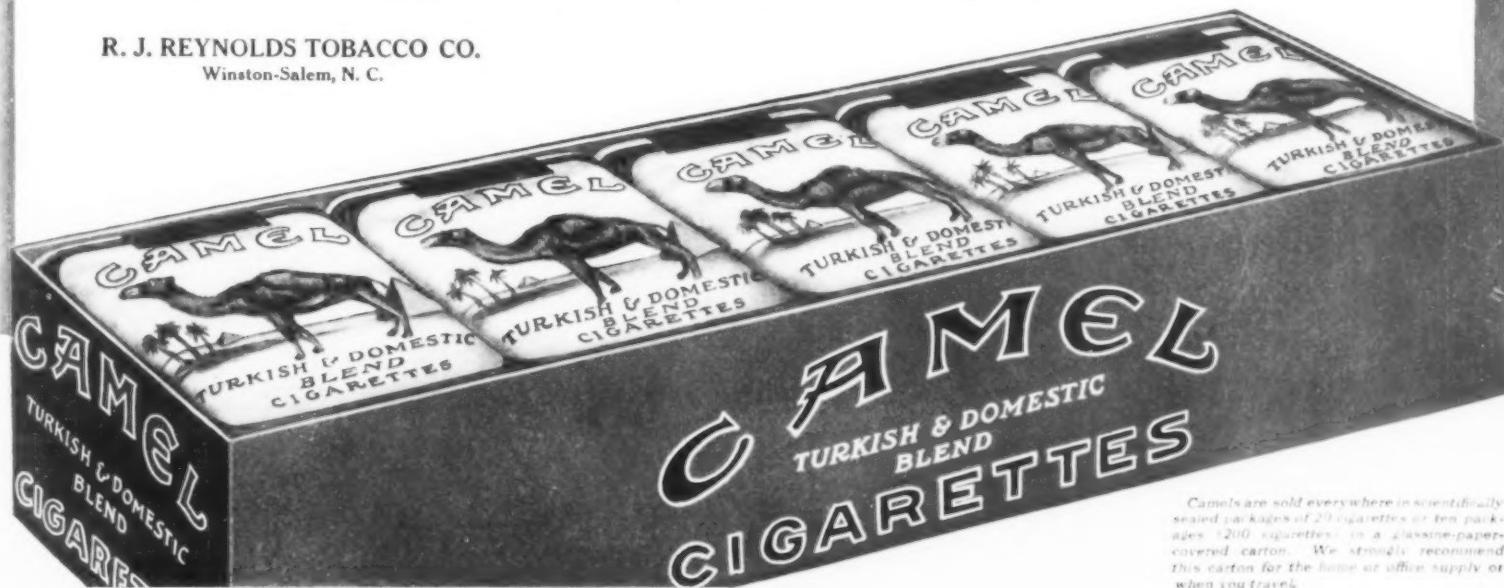
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This fleet of cars covers an average of 4,000 miles daily. It carries a total daily average of 45 tons of goods. It is kept constantly keyed up to a big job—and does it well!

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